THE HISTORY OF the present Warres of GERMANY.

A SIXT PART.

Gathered out of the best Intelligences, and reduced into times, places, and actions.

Briefly
Brought down from October last past, to our Lady day 1634.

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The Bookſeller to the Reader.

COurteous Reader, the continuation of this our German Story had come forth immediatly upon our Lady day, but that wee expected (for the more perfecting of the ſame) certain papers from beyond the Seas. For the more delight of the Reader we have in this Part obſerved this method, wee have drawn each Commanders ſeverall actions to its own proper head; therein obſerving both time and place, and paralelling their actions together, as neere as wee could collect, giving to each ſide what to them belongeth. If wee

have fayled in any thing, impute it to our want of better information. If either ſide can, and will hereafter ſupply us with better intelligence, wee ſhall willingly embrace it, and give due ſatisfaction. If what wee now publiſh you ſhall well accept of, we ſhall then bee incouraged to continue this Hiſtory, and give you ere long ſomething more.

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THE HISTORY OF DVKE *BERNARD* WEYMAR.

CHAP. I.

AFter the taking of *Regensburg*, was Colonell *Ros* ſent to take in *Burlengenfeld*; a Fort of the Duke of *Newburghs*, three leagues above *Amberg*, in the upper *Palatinate*; this being done about *November* 20. hee found 21. Pieces of Ordnance in it: *Chamb*, *Nabpurg*, and *Weyden*, were about that time alſo recovered, with other places, *Deckendorff*; namely upon the Danuby, towards *Paſſaw*. Duke *Bernards* head Quarter was at *Albeng*, *Nov.* 24. to make way (it ſeemed) for the Boores of over *Ens* in *Auſtria*; hee laboured to open all the paſſages, and had already opened thoſe upon the River *Iſer*. But the

Ros ſent to take in the Fort of Burlengenfeld.

Towne of *Paſſaw*, and *Walenſtines* ſending forces thither, defeated the Boores conioyning with him. Towards the end of the month, a revolt was attempted in *Strawbing*, neer unto *Regensburg*, which Duke *Bernard* tooke in ſoone after *Regensburg*, whereupon 18000 barrels of ſalt, divers of the chiefe revolters, and the beſt of the towne riches, were removed unto *Regensburg*, *Nov.* 28. 200. imperially-affected *Regensburgers*, and 60. Fryers, were ſent out, to goe for *Ingolſtad*: divers Fryers were alſo kept in arreſt, till thoſe Proteſtant Regensburgers, which are priſoners in *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*, are releaſed. *Donawſtauff* Fort, having ſome while beene beſieged by the Dukes forces: more troopes by this time were ſent againſt it. *Decem.* 1. the Duke came into *Regensburg* to reſide. *Decem.* 3. the Regiments of *Stenbock* and *Ros* came to him out of *Franconia*. Now the Duke diſperſes his Army into ſeverall places of *Bavaria*; for their winter quarters, about *Klingen*, divers of the Bavarian Boores meeting with a partee of Imperialiſts, and miſtaking them for Swedes, killed 200 of them. Some believe, that the Boores knew them to be Imperialiſts, and that being diſcontented with their quartering amongſt them, they at other times knockt downe divers ſtraglers of them. The Boores of the neighbour Biſhopricke of *Saltzburg*, were now alſo diſcontented with *Altbringer*, who had already ſent ſome troops through *Munchen* and *Waſſerburg*, to lye upon the Saltzburgers. About the middle of *December*, Duke *Bernard* went by boate, under the wooden and ſtone bridge, to view the under and over *Werth*, and

The diſcontent of the Boores of Saltzburg.

and gaue order for the building a powder Mill. *Decemb.* 27. he went to *Kelherin* and *Bergen*, to meet privately with the Palatine *Birkenfield*, and *Guſtavus Horne*. And *Decem.* 29. hee was againe to returne to *Regensburg*. Towards the end of *Decemb.* the Imperialiſts of *Donawſtauff* Caſtle, by laying a Shippe bridge ouer the Danow, ſallied out, and intercepted thirty or forty Wagons of Salt, going to *Regensburg*. Notice was given of this Salt convoy to the Danowſtauffers by ſome Papiſts of *Regnesburg*, which trechery being diſcovered, they were examined, and ſome arreſted: thirty Fryers thereupon with as many ſervants, were ſent away to *Ingolſtadt*. The Biſhop of *Regensburg* alſo was conſtrained to quit his houſe in the towne, and to lodge at the golden Starre in the Corne-market; thoſe of *Donawſtauff* want water within the Fort, which whileſt they are faine to fetch at the Danow, many of them become like Pitchers, which goe ſo oft to the water, that at laſt they come broken home.

Donawſtauff rendred to D. Bernard Weymar.

The Fort of *Donawſtauff* thus being not able to hold out, nor to be relieved by *Iohn de Werth* (who now attempted to make ſome diverſion of Duke *Bernards* Forces by appearing about *Deckendorff*, towards *Auſtria*) was faine to come to a compoſition, and to ſurrender. Duke *Bernard* being thus maſter of it, and conſidering that it would require a perpetuall care, charge, and garriſon, to keepe it from thoſe of *Ingolſtadt*, reſolves to ruine & demoliſh it. For which purpoſe it was begun to be undermined, which in *February* after was effected: So that the Fort being blowne up, the other buildings

in the ſmall towne were ſet on fire Ferbuary 14.

In the meane time (that is, in the month of Ianuary) did the Duke ſend his Captaines abroad againſt other places in *Bavaria*: Colonell *Kerberg* (a Swede) was commanded towards *Hohen Aldach* a ſtrong Cloiſter, neere unto *Kendorff* in *Bavaria*, which was kept by a Lievetenant Colonell and 100 ſouldiers; *Kerberg* ſurprized the place, ſlew and tooke priſoners the moſt of the Bauarians, but the Governour eſcaped. Since this, by a fire that burſt forth, was the Cloiſter quite ruined, and the Swedes enforced to quit ſo ſtrong a place, which was the key to all thoſe quarters of *Bavaria*. The Boores which were riſen in the lower *Bavaria* and the Biſhoprick of *Saltzburg*, were indifferently well quieted by this time, but at the firſt ſight of any ſouldiers that ſhould offer to enquarter themſelues among them, they would ring out their bels, and aſſemble together to reſiſt them. And thus indeed the Boores of *Saltzburg* did about the end of Ianuary, when as they enforced two Regiments to retire with ſome loſſe, that *volens nolens* would haue thruſt themſelues upon them. About the 20 of Ianuary Duke *Bernhard*, for the eaſe of *Regenſpurg*, and the refreſhment of his owne people, ſent 100 Cornets of Horſe, and 148 foot Companies to bee laid in garriſon in the townes of *Franconia*. Great ſtore of all manner of proviſions were taken order for to be ſent into *Norimberg* for the making of a magazine in that City.

Hohen Aldach *a ſtrong Cloiſter, taken.*

Hohen *burnt*

In the end of the month, did *Iohn de Werth*, with his Imperiall Leaguers and Bauarian forces, gather together

A defeate given the Swedi.

together about *Deckendorff* about 3000 ſtrong, Horſemen and Dragooners; where he fell unawares into the quarters of the Swediſh. The chiefe ſpoil he did, was unto the Satleriſh Regiment, which indeed they did great harme unto. The Regiment of *Kerberg* they likewiſe aſſaulted, but the greateſt miſchiefe which they did to that was, the ſpoyling of their baggage, and the taking priſoners of ſome of the Officers. This hapned in the time that the moſt of the Swediſh forces were gone out of *Deckendorff* upon other employments. At which time this *Iohn de Werth* was known to bee going upon another way towards the reliefe of *Weyden* in the upper *Palatinate*; which hearing to be taken by *Vitzdumb*, he all on the ſudden turnes with his Horſe and Dragooners upon *Deckendorff*. Having done the aforeſaid ſpoyle, hee retired in good time, for that the wayes were hilly. In the meane ſeaſon did thoſe few Swediſh Horſemen and Dragooners that were in the towne, get them to their Armes and Horſes, and in ſeveral partees made out after their pillagers. Colonell *Berekhefer* with one Company had the fortune to light upon *Iohn de Werths* Regiment, conſiſting of a 11 Companies, all which he wholly rowted and diſperſed. Some priſoners they tooke, and 200 well mounted Horſes, all which were brought into *Deckendorff*. According to the relation of ſome priſoners, *Iohn de Werth* himſelfe received a dangerous ſhot, whereof ſome (though falſely) ſuppoſed that he died. At the ſame time the Sergeant Major of the Satleriſh Regiment brought back 3 of *Iohn de Werths* Ritmaſters, 3 Lievetenants,

The Swedes recovery of their former loſſe.

nants, 2 Cornets, and above 80 priſoners, which were all ſent into *Strawbingen*. In both theſe conflicts were full 300 Imperialiſts ſlaine, the Bavarian Colonell *Schwartz* taken priſoner, and the moſt of the Swediſh baggage recovered.

Duke *Bernard* in the meane time being at *Regenſpurg*, was buſied in fortifying the City, in this very beginning of February, ſetting upon the fortification at the Hoff and the Drawbridge at the ſtone Bridge. By this alſo was the Lievetenant Colonell *Waldan* ſent by the Duke to beſiege the Caſtle of *Falkenſtein*, which belongs to the Colonell *Haſlanger*: who together with Colonell *Shnetter*, that was Governour of *Ingelſtadt*, was lately taken priſoner about the Caſtle of *Wilsburg* in *Francenia*, and now in durance within *Regenſpurg*. In this *Falkenſtein* Caſtle lay ſome troopes of *Haſlangers*, which much moleſted the neighbour Country with their boochalings. Therefore was it beſieged, and about the firſt of February were ſome Ordnance and Petards ſet to *Waldan*, then lying before it, with all violence to haſten the conqueſt of it. By this means was it in a few dayes brought to a compoſition, wherein was much Amunition and other proviſions taken. It was reſolved that this Caſtle ſhould be demoliſhed, like as that of *Donawſtauff* had bin ſerved. The Bavarian Boores in the Market townes hereabouts were now up in armes, and did ſome ſhrewd turnes now and then unto the Swediſh: but moſt eſpecially were they ſtrong and troubleſome in the faire Market towne of *Kitzingen* in the Forreſt; which when the Swediſh ſummoned, they

Falkenſtein taken by the Swedes.

they would by no meanes ſurrender it. Hereupon it was faine to bee taken by aſſault, in which the Boores throats were cut, and the towne burned. In this meane time was Duke *Erneſtus* of *Saxen Weymar*, yonger brother to Duke *Bernard*, gone from *Regenspurg* to *Waltzburg* upon the Mayne in *Franconia*; whither he was come by the 10 of February. Hee had been convoyed thither by a Regiment of horſe, with which there were other Regiments to conjoyne that lay thereabouts; who were all to keep their Rendevouz at *Hasfurt*. The intention was, that they ſhould block up *Forcheim* in the Biſhoprick of *Bamberg*.

Kitringen *taken by the Swedes.*

About the tenth of February went Duke *Bernhard* from *Regenspurg* unto *Straubingen* to put all things there in good order. Before this time did Duke *Francis Albert* of *Saxon Lawenburg* arriue at *Regenspurg*: hee came from *Pilſen* in *Bohemia*, where *Walſtein* then lay, to whom he had been employed by the Elector of *Saxony*, to treat upon thoſe Articles of peace which the Emperour and *Walſtein* had propounded unto him. There hee came now to tender unto Duke *Bernhard* from the ſame *Walſtein*. Generall *Arnheim* was alſo expected to be ſent to *Leutmaritz* in *Bohemia*, which was the place where the treaty was appointed to be held; At which *Walſteins* ſelfe was purpoſed to be preſent upon the ſixth of *February*, which was the time agreed upon, by which Duke *Francis Albert* was to haue returned againe to him, with Duke *Bernhards* anſwer. They at *Regenſpurg* ſuppoſed, that *Walſteins* firſt propoſition was to haue a ceſſa-

D. Francis Albert, *negotiates for a peace.*

tion

tion of Armes for three moneths, till the treaty of peace might goe forward, There might indeed bee ſome colour for that, Becauſe that the Lord of *Hoff* was with ſome *Swediſh* forces about the Towne of *Eger* upon the frontiers of *Bohemia*: whoſe Generall Major *Corvile* did about this time certifie Duke *Bernhard* that he had a hope within eight dayes to take it. What ever Duke *Bernhards* anſwer was unto his Couſin *Francis Albert*, himſelfe did in the meane time goe forward with his preparations. For now cauſes he his Ship-bridge to be carried downe the *Danuby*, which was to be laid over at *Olderhauſen*. All the Army likewiſe that was to be enquartered about *Regenſpurg* were warned alſo to draw together and to march: At *Waldmunſhen* alſo, *Schonſee* and other places many hundreds of Wheelebarrowes, pickeaxes, ſhovells and Iron bullets were made ready, and all for ſome warlike expedition. *Febr.* the 19 did the blew Regiment with 5 peeces of Ordnance march out of *Regenſpurg*, Duke *Bernard* himſelf following after, who was that night to lodge at *Schwandorff*. In *Regenſpurg* was Generall Major *Chog*, (a *Swede*) left for Governour. After the blew Regiment did the *Berghaueriſh* Regiment of Horſe march thorow *Regenſpurg*, And the black Regiment was laid into the City in ſtead of the blew one, which heretofore had beene the Garriſon to it. Now was Duke *Bernards* Army ſaid to be 15000. men, if there be no miſtaking in the figures, and his way was towards the *Vpper Palatinate*, and ſo unto *Bohemia* to ſee what *Wallenſtein* intended; who being very eager of the peace had

ſent

ſent 13 poſtes in a few dayes ſpace unto *Regenſpurg* to Duke *Bernard*. Within a few dayes, and as the Duke was then upon his march, had he newes of *Walſteins* being murthered: For which reaſon he haſted by all meanes to get into *Bohemia* before the confuſion among the Imperialiſts ſhould be appeaſed. In the meane time Colonell *Dubatell* had good ſucceſſe in other parts of *Bavaria* where he tooke three indifferent ſtrong places, as *Furth*, *Eſhelcham*, and *Newkirchen*, in which he found aboue 4000 quarters of Corne, 30 peeces of Ordnance, much ammunition and other good proviſions. Which done, he *Febr.* $\frac{21}{31}$ arived againe at *Regenſpurg*.

Thirteene poſtes ſent from Walſtein *to* D. Bernard. Walſtein *murthered.*

Three townes in Bavaria *taken by the* Swedes.

By this was Duke *Bernhards* maine Army gotten to *Nappurg* in the way to *Egra*. Himſelfe with 3000. Horſe going before unto *Weyden*. To this *Weyden* (which is a good place of importance) hee came *Feb.* $\frac{23}{33}$ whence he diſpatched the Colonels *Roſſe* and *Karpfen* with a good ſtrength of Horſe towards *Egra* to liſten how buſineſſes were there carried. About *Turſchenreyt* did theſe two Colonels light vpon Colonell *Corpus* with his Regiment of *Crabats*, whom falling upon unawares they put them to flight, killed 300. and tooke 200. priſoners, and about 600. well mounted horſes. By the 25. of *Febr.* were theſe two expected againe to be backe at *Weyden*, where the report was, that the *Crabate Corpus* himſelfe ſhould haue beene ſlaine in the late conflict. Duke *Bernhards* Foote arrived at *Weyden Febr.* 22. And now was order given for better fortifying of the towne. For now hee thinkes beſt to

Colonell Corpus *an Impe. defeated.*

provide for the ſecuring of this upper *Palatinate* where he now was. Hereupon hee deſired of the City of *Norimberg* to ſend in ſome provant bread, and Ammunition to the Townes of *Herſprueh* and *Vilſeck* lately taken by the *Birckenfelders*. He giues order alſo unto *Clous Haſteort* (a *Swede*) to lay a *Swediſh* Garriſon into *Saltzbach*: For that the Imperiall Garriſon of *Amberg* had threatned to pillage that City, and that the other Townes were in danger of *Iohn de Werth* and *Gallas*.

From *Weyden* did Duke *Bernhard* ſend a ſtrong partee towards *Danaw*: 3000. *Birckenfelders* he alſo ſent towards *Furth* with whom *Dubatell* was to ioyne from *Regenſpurg*. This towne being lately taken by this *Dubatell*, was now againe beſieged and taken by *Iohn de Werth* who paſſed the riuer *Iſer* in *Bavaria* 6000. ſtrong, as it was reported. This *Furth* was taken the day before the *Swedes* came, and *Iohn de Werth* having put a garriſon into it was retired with the reſt of his Army. The *Swedes* ſuppoſing the enemy had retired for feare of them, and that the Towne had not beene taken, *Dubatells* Lieftenant-Colonell going too neere the walls was ſhot in the arme, of which he afterwards dyed. This ſo enraged the *Swediſh* that they burnt downe the Towne: but being not able to maſter the Caſtle on the ſudden they retired unto Duke *Bernhards* army unto *Averbach*. For the Duke, at the ſame time that he commanded the *Birckenfelders* towards *Furth*, went with his owne Army into *Kemnath* in the beginning of *March*; which Towne imediately yeelded upon compoſition. Thence went he towards

Furth taken by the Imperialiſts.

wards *Averbach* aforeſaid, fully now reſolving to beſiege the Towne of *Cronach*, in the Biſhopricke of *Bamberg*.

Whileſt this was there a doing, *Iohn de Werth*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, tooke the opportunity of the abſence of Duke *Bernard*, & began to make ſome menaces about *Regenſpurg*. *Straubingen* therfore in doubt to be beſieged, laboured might and maine upon their new fortifications. The Count of *Thurn*, and Colonell *Kevenhiller*, being their directors. Theſe two came from *Straubing*, into *Regenſpurg*, *March* 4. who were followed the next day by the blacke Regiment, which was thence forward to be enquartered in that Citie. It was doubted *Iohn de Werth*, with 6000. men, as was reported, meant to goe againſt *Abenſperg* and *Mewſtettlein*, and that for his aſſiſtance, there were great preparations of Boats and ſhippes made in *Ingolſtadt*, whither the Duke of *Bavaria* was by this time arrived.

The Swediſh therfore perceiving that the Town of *Deckendorff* was not to bee maintained, burnt downe the gates, and forſooke it. The Caſtle of *Falkenſtein*, which belonged unto Colonell *Haſlangar*, they for the ſame reaſon demoliſhed and levelled all the out workes of the Caſtle of *Werth*, bringing the ſouldiers out of both of them into *Regenſpurg*. *Ketheim* being an indifferent ſtrong Towne, had a ſtronger gariſon laid into it. In *Regenſpurg* was there likewiſe an exchange of priſoners taken on both ſides: Colonell *Schnetter* the Governour of *Ingolſtadt* was ſet at liberty about the 10. of *March*, and ſuffered to returne into his governement. As

Deckendorf and Falkenſtein burnt downe by the Sweds.

The out-works of Werth demoliſhed.

for Colonell *Haſlanger*, he was ſent into *Norimberg*, whence hee was to bee ſent into *Frankford* on the Mayne. The Biſhop of *Regenſpurg* alſo ſome few dayes before this was ſent to bee kept in *Norimberg*.

Cronach *beſieged by* D. Bernard Weymar.

Duke *Bernard* is all this beginning of *March*, upon his way towards *Cronach*, which ſtrong towne had for a long time beene the very denne of theeves and robbers, to the great moleſtation of the whole Country. The trayned bands of the Marqueſſe of *Brandenburg*, *Bairrent*, (next neighbour to the Biſhopricke of *Bamberg*) were now alſo ſent againſt *Cronach* with Duke *Bernards* Forces. From *Coburg* and *Schwemfurt* alſo was there much Ordnance and Provant bread carryed towards the Dukes Army: But the Cronachers being confident upon their owne walls, and the ſtrength of their friends in *Bavaria* (who would be able as they hoped to divert their enemies) were reſolved to defend their Towne to the laſt man. Hereupon they not onely gave no courteous anſwer unto Duke *Bernards* ſummons, but a braving and a deſpightfull one. They alſo killed him ſome 50 men upon a ſally; among which, were one Lievetenant Colonell, one Sergeant major, and two Captaines, and hurt him above 2 hundred.

About this time was to bee the funerall of the Duke of *Saxen-Coburg*, Vncle unto Duke *Bernard*: at which ſolemnity, Duke *Bernard* of neceſſity was to be preſent, as being Heire unto the deceaſed: and at this funerall he was about mid March, when as it was given out that he ſhould have been killed before *Cronach*.

In

In his abſence the ſiege went not on with ſuch earneſtneſſe; yea the Duke himſelfe perceiving it more neceſſary for him to looke to other places now endangered by the enemy, of his owne accord he raiſed his ſiege of *Cronach* about the 20. of *March*, retyring with his Army betwixt *Averbach* and *Norimberg*. For this *Averbach* by which Duke *Bernard* firſt paſſed unto *Cronach*, was in the meane time taken by Generall Maior *Vitzdumb*, and the Birkenfeldiſh forces being by a furious battery conſtrayned to yeeld upon diſcretion.

The ſiege of Cronach *raiſed.*

Averbach *taken by* Vitzdumb.

The Imperialiſts being indifferently well pacified in *Bohemia*, after the death of *Walſtein* were (during Duke *Bernards* abſence) now fallen into the upper *Palatinate*, where they had burned *Weydhauſen* into aſhes, which had reſiſted, and began to recover one towne after another, which *Vitzdumb* and Duke *Bernards* ſelfe had lately taken in: *Straubingen* likewiſe (by *Regenſpurg*) was by this time alſo hard beſieged by *Iohn de Werth* and the forces of *Bavaria*. The Swediſh Colonell *Berghaver* who defended the towne, was reſolved to maintaine it to the laſt man: and he about the tenth of March had 400 hand Granadoes, and ſome more ſouldiers ſent unto him from *Regenſpurg*. About the 18 of March did 6000 Bavarians preſent themſelves before it, 4000 more being rumored to be coming out of the upper *Palatinate*. March 21 by 8 in the morning did the Bavarians begin their battery; 11 peeces of greater Canon they had now mounted, and beat the towne in three ſeuerall places. Three ſeverall aſſaults did the Swediſh beat off bravely: but before

the fourth came, the Townſmen had appeared for the beſiegers againſt their owne ſouldiers, and conſtrayned them to hearken to a compoſition: and thus upon Saturday March 22, were the Straubingers enforced to yeeld upon Articles; the chiefe of the Agreement being, That the Swediſh Horſemen ſhould march out on foot; and the foot go out with no other armes than their Muskets only. But neither were theſe conditions kept with them, for that as they were marching forth of the towne, the perfidious enemy fell to charge them; yea, and contrary to the accord made, they tooke all ſuch of them for priſoners who refuſed to give up their names to ſerve under them.

Straubingen *taken againe by the D. of* Bavaria.

The Duke of *Bavaria* pillaged not the towne, for that the Burgers were all Papiſts, who by flinging of letters over the wals, had both diſcovered the weakneſſe of the garriſon to the beſiegers: and invited them after three repulſes received, to fall on againe. The Duke of *Bavaria* and *Iohn de Werth* went not at all to beſiege *Regenſpurg*, as it was ſuppoſed they would have done; but ſending their Ordnance and carriages downe the river *Danuby*, and ſo into the river *Iſer*, they quit *Straubingen* againe, and retired with all ſpeed to *Lanſhut* in *Bavaria*, for now was Duke *Bernard* looſe from his ſiege of *Dronach*: and *Horn* was upon his march into *Bavaria*.

Chaunb *taken by* Gallas

In the meane time *Gallas* his troops being as hard at the ſiege of *Chaunb* in the upper *Palatinate*, in few dayes tooke the ſame.

Turn we back now to the *Palatine* of *Birkenfelts* Army

Army in the upper *Palatinate*. After the taking of *Weyden* by the Lieutenant *Vitzdumb*, the Imperiall gariſon of *Amberg*, had a purpoſe to have recovered *Vilſack*. Hereupon in *January* 29. *Febr* 8. came 18. of their horſemen to the Gates of the ſaid *Vilſeck*, with a counterfeit Swediſh Paſſe or Certificate. But the true Swediſh within the Towne, ſuſpecting ſome ſuch matter, gave fire upon them from the walles, inſomuch that they were faine to retire from the Gate into the Field. After which there came one troope of Ambergers after another into the field, and preſented themſelves 400 ſtrong. By which thoſe of *Vilſack* perceived what a ſcowring they had ſcaped. The Swediſh horſemen iſſued out of the towne to skirmiſh with them, with the loſſe of one Sergeant that was taken priſoner. The Ambergers afterwards retired alſo into their towne. They ſtill keep a Count of the Swediſh partee there in arreſt; as alſo two Ritmaſters, and one Captaine Lieuetenant. But Lievetenant *Dywell*, with other officers and ſouldiers before taken by them, were ſent home freely by them. The ſaid late taken Sergeant was diſmiſſed too: *Febr.* $\frac{7}{17}$. on which day he came to his owne fellowes into *Sultzbach*. Hee reported that the Imperiall gariſon of *Amberg* was 1000. ſtrong, horſe and foot, of which the halfe part longed for the comming of the Swedes before the towne, for that they would preſently give up their names to ſerve on their ſide.

From *Weyden* went the Colonel *Vitzdumb* to ſiege *Kemnath*, which (as one writing ſaies) he had alſo taken by the $\frac{1}{17}$ of *Febr.* The Fort of *Waldeck* made

The Fort Waldech *taken by the* Swedes.

made him a very ſtrong reſiſtance, beating the *Swediſh* twice from their walls; but the place was at laſt taken by maine force, and all the ſouldiers put to the ſword that were found in reſiſtance. From thence the *Birkenfeldiſh* forces went towards *Averbach* where the Imperiall Garriſon marched out againſt them: but becauſe they were not above 50 ſtrong, they were all put to the ſword except 15 that eſcaped. Thence went the full march toward *Nappurg* where their ſtore of Ordnance lay. And the ſouldiers longed very much till they might goe before *Amberg*. It ſhould ſeeme (if our writings bee true of the former taking of *Kemnath*) that this towne of *Kemnath* was againe taken by the *Walſteiners*, when the Birckenfelders were gone from it. Sure I am, that Duke *Bernard* did with ſome adoe take it afterwards. Preſently upon this was *Walſtein* murdered: upon which occaſion Duke *Bernard* came into this upper *Palatinate*; For which reaſon the reſt of the *Birckenfelders* actions are referred to the Chapter of his Story.

And now as an Appendix unto Duke *Bernards* actions may the ſiege of the Caſtle of *Weiſenburg* be added; both for that it was done by his directions and a part of his Army; as alſo in the Neighbourhood of *Bavaria*, where himſelfe was, and of *Overland*, where his Felt Marſhall *Horn* warred. The place of this *Wilsburg* Caſtle is by the Imperiall City of *Weiſenburg* in the Biſhopricke of *Aichſtat*, and very edge of the Circle of *Franconia*. It had beene ſome moneths blockt up by the *Swediſh* Colonel

Colonel *Sperrentter*, and the Count *Iohn* of *Heſſen*, the troopes lying at and about *Weiſſenburg*, a mile beneath the high placed Caſtle: which the Author of the *Swediſh Intelligencer* in his ſecond part tells you to haue been ſometimes attempted by the King of *Sweden*: nor hath it ſince his time beene gotten in, ſeverall ſmall encounters, ever and anone paſſed about it, but I come to the chiefeſt and the lateſt.

On Munday *Ianuary* 27. the *Landgrave Iohn* of *Heſſen* tooke in the City of *Aichſtat*, in which (among the reſt) lay 60 Muskettiers, 40 Dragooners, and 60 Crabats that had beene ſent thither out of *Wilsburg*. The Towne was taken by aſſault, and therefore all theſe put to the ſword, excepting the *Crabats*, who gat up into the Caſtle. This was immediately beſieged, and was then hoped it could not hold out long: In ſuch manner alſo our Writer then comforting himſelfe concerning *Wilsburg* Caſtle. But this peece being the chiefeſt paſſe to all that Country, the Imperialiſts had more care of, and put hand for the new victualling of it, proiecting at one and the ſame expedition to have recovered the towne of *Aichſtat*, to have ſurpriſed *Weiſſenburg*, and ſupplyed *Wilsburg*. Out of *Ingolſtadt* therefore and the Garriſons of the Biſhopricke of *Bamberg* and *Bavaria* they draw neere upon 4000 adventurers for the feates aforeſaid. Colonell *Schmetter* the preſent Governour of *Ingolſtadt* and Colonell *Haſlanger* led them, and 300 of the Boores had they provided with their Hatchets and Teames of horſe

Aichſtat *taken by* Heſſen.

to ſerue them in removing of the trees about *Wilsburg* which the Swediſh had cut downe and layd a croſſe to hinder ſallyes of horſe and all ſudden ſupplies to be carried by Cart to it.

Early in the morning *Febr.* $\frac{1}{11}$, doe the Imperialiſts come about their buſineſſe, and whileſt the Boores were buſie in removing of the trees aforeſaid *Schnetter* with his ſouldiers falls upon the *Swedes* of *Weiſſenburg*. At *Helſt* did the Imperialiſts cut of the *Swediſh* Centinels ſome thirty men in all and ſo came forward to the Towne. By which time Captaine *Simon Rammell* Lieftenant-Colonell vnto *Sperrenter*; and the *Landgrave Iohn* had gotten ſome Horſe together diſperſed before in many quarters. With 700 Horſe they fall out upon the Imperialiſts, with whom they began the skirmiſh till their owne foote forces would come in to ſecond them. In the meane time did the Boores get open the paſſage in the woods and on horſebacke made ſhift to get in 15 wayne loades of victuals into the Caſtle: *Schnetter* having notice that the chiefe of his errand was now diſpatched, and for that the *Swediſh* began to preſſe ſo hard upon him, retired towards *Aichſtat*. The *Landgrave* and *Rammell* followed, and within a league of *Aichſtat* withall their forces overtooke and charged them. Three hundred Dragooners and Muskettiers they preſently cut in peeces and tooke 800 priſoners. Amongſt which priſoners were the Colonels *Schnetter* and *Haſlanger* which were after ſent unto Duke *Bernard* at *Regenſpurg*. The reſt of the Imperialiſts fled,

Colonell Schnetter *and* Haſlanger *taken priſoners.*

fled, leaving two peeces of Ordnance, foure Enſignes, and the moſt of their baggage, together with foure Captaines, foure Ancients, one Rittmaſter, and one Lieftenant, and 25 waggons of Ammunition. *A great defeate given the Imper.*

This was a great victory for that thoſe forces were ſuppoſed to be of the braveſt of the Imperiall Regiments of thoſe parts; which the *Weiſſenburgers* were the gladder of for that they had by this means gotten ſo many good priſoners, as might ranſome their chiefe Citizens heretofore carryed away captiue by the Imperialiſts; The *Landgrave Iohn* perceiving the Towne of *Aichſtat* likely to be a bad neighbour to them ſhould the enemies at any time ſurprize it, as they now intended, burnt it quite downe to aſhes; A pitifull prevention! which it had beene farre more humanity to have defended than to have deſtroyed. The Imperiall priſoners payd their owne ranſomes and had money to boote by taking pay under the *Swediſh*.

In the end of *February* did Colonell *Sperreuters* Horſemen flye out upon *Heydeck* where they brought all the Fryers and the Ieſuites. In the beginning of March had thoſe of *Ingolſtadt* another reſolution for the victualling of *Wilsburg* Caſtle, upon Satturday; therefore *March* $\frac{8}{18}$ did they againe attempt it which was by *Sperreuters* Horſemen in *Weiſſenburg* both diſcovered and prevented. Theſe ſallying out upon the Imperiall Convoy killed one Lieftenant-Colonell and eigh-

teene ſouldiers, taking ſome ſixteene priſoners and fourteene Waggons of proviſion.

And this is the ſtate of *Wilsburg* Caſtle, which is likely enough ſo long to hold out as *Ingelſtadt* in *Bavaria*, and *Cronach* and *Forcheim* in the Biſhopricke of *Bamberg* are able to relieve it.

THE

THE HISTORY OF GVSTAVVS HORNÆ.

Chap. 2.

WHilſt *Feria* and *Altringer* being hindred in their deſigne, to fall into the Dukedom of *Wertenburg*, marched leyſurely backe againe towards *Bavaria*, about the middle of *Novem.* and about the 21. ſate downe at *Hufingen*, and *Donaw Eſthinging*. *Guſtavus Horne* enquartered about *Weylar*, and the dioceſſe of *Herneberg*, whither he had come from *Offenburg*, neere *Alſatia*, and through the Kitzinger valley. *Novem.* 19. his head Quarter was at *Retweill*, and *Altringers* at *Donaw Eſthinging*. *Horne* deſired the Wertembergers troopes to ioyne with him, that at next riſing of the enemy, he might fall upon their march-

ing. *Feria* and *Altringer* perceiving *Hornes* neerenesse, rose; and whereas their intent was to haue wintred in *Wirtemberg* land, they now make towards the *Danow*, which they passe at *Dutlengen*. *Novem.* 21. *Altringers* head quarter was at *Miskirking*, some of their straglers, and others that could not march so fast, were cut off by *Horne*: and *Nov.* 23. Colonell *Brinck*, and Colonell *Wrangle*, being sent out by him, cut off 300 Musketteeres that were dispersed about the Dorps, to get in victuals. *Horne* with the maine of the Army, stayed for the Rhinegrave *Otto Lodowick*, that with both their forces, they might take their way through the Elbinger valley towards *Riethlingen* on the Danubie, to pursue the enemy.

A thousand of Altringers *men cut off, and he like to be taken.*

The Rhine-graue being come, both the Swedish Generals passed Danubie in the end of the month: and the Rhine-graues horse regiment falling upon some of *Altringers*, about *Weissenhorn*, *Botzheim*, *Dietenheim*, and *Brandenburg*, cut off neare 1000. enemies. And had not two Boores given warning to *Altringer*, himselfe had beene surprized at *Dietenheim*, as he sate at table, whereupon he fled, leaving his victuals all behinde him.

In the beginning of *December*, both the *Rhinegrave*, and the Palatine *Berkenfelt*, met at *Vlm*: whence they went to *Weissenhorne*, where *Gustavus Horne* then held his chiefe quarter. Euery day the Swedish cut off some Imperialists, & one day took a pragmaticall Iesuit of *Ingolstadt*, who undertooke to espy & survey the country passages of aduantage: cõcerning which intention of his, the notes and instru-

ctions

ctions being found about him, he was hanged up with his fellowes, at the Pfallinger passage neere *Reitlingen*. In the meane time, while *Altringer* and the Duke *de Feria* advanced, *Hornes* army braued their reare, but they would not accept of battell: howeuer now and then were two or three hundred straglers cut off at a time, and at *Reutlingen*, a whole foot company yeelded to the Swediſh, and tooke pay of them, and in the next towne to it, were a troope of Crabats ſurprized, and the Ritmaſter with his Lieſetenant taken priſoners. Hereupon ſome few of thoſe Crabats that eſcaped, giving the alarme to their maine Army that then lay at *Munderkingen* and *Ewerkingen*, the Catholike Generals being aſſured of *Hornes* comming to *Reutlingen*, roſe with all haſte, and went towards *Bauaria*. Hereupon did *Horne* follow them upon the other ſide of the Danubie, which is on the Wirtenbergers ſide: for that he doubted by the enemies offering to repaire ſome Bridges betwixt *Vlm* and *Munderkingen*, that they purpoſed to paſſe againe the Danubie. *Horne* to preuent this, marcho ſomething before the enemy from *Bhingen*, as farre as *Erbach*: by which the enemy perceiuing himſelfe to be waylaid euery where, turned from the Danuby, towards the Riuer *Iller*, where at *Brandenburg*, hee cauſed the Bridge to be repayred; intending there to paſſe ouer towards *Wurtenberg*: Of this, *Horne* hauing notice, ſends out two ſtrong partees of horſe, one of the Rhine-graues regiment, commanded by Maior *Goldſtein*, the other under the command of Colonel *Wutenberg*, with order to paſſe ouer the Danubie

A troope of Crabats taken.

to

to disturbe the enemy. One of these Commanders passed ouer at *Vlm*, and the other at *Erbach*, and both hasted towards *Brandenburg*. At *Weissenhorn*, did *Goldenstein* rout 200. horse of *Aldtbrandini* and *Gonzagaes* regiment, who came to fetch away a company of their owne Dragooners that lay there. Two Imperiall Ritmasters were then slaine; a young Lord *Fugger* (who was a Ritmaster, and had lately giuen out Patents for new levyes) and Maior *Vernemont*, were made prisoners. Colonell *Wutenberg* on the other side of the *Iller*, in the Village of *Mangen*, fell upon some Crabats, killed 60. and tooke a Ritmaster, and had hee bin stronger, (for he was not above 200) hee had done more spoyle. This was upon the fourth of *Decem*. In this meane time, did *Hornes* Army of foot, passe the Danubie at *Erbach*, and his Cavallery march all night towards *Brandenburg*; hoping there to haue surprized the enemy in their passing of the River *Iller*; but they being terrified by what *Wutenberg* had done to their Crabats, durst not now passe ouer at *Brandenburg*, but marcht away to *Egelsee*, and there went ouer the *Iller*. After them did *Horne* send out some horse, who cut off some 200 of their reare, that had not yet passed the Riuer. After that, did all *Hornes* foot passe the *Iller* too, and marched into *Weissenhorn*, where he made his head quarter, and his horse he inquartered about *Memingen* and those places: *Decemb*. the sixt very early, his Army brake up to follow the enemy: but having notice that they were gone towards *Kauffbauren*, and gotten into the aduantagious country of *Algow*; he returned backe

Two hundred Imperialists slaine, two Ritmasters taken, and two slaine.

Horne *passeth the Iller after* Feria, *and cuts off* 200. *of his reare.*

backe to *Weissenhorn*. *Wutenberg* was againe sent out, who in the Village of *Apfeldrang*, defeated some more of *Gonzaga's* regiment, and had surprised a troope of Crabats in the next village, had they not run away very manfully. The Catholike Generals are now glad to make towards *Bavaria*: into which by the riuer *Lech*, they enter at *Schonga* and *Fuessew*: having (as is beleeved) scarce brought away the third part of their Army; Spanish, Italians, Germans, and Burgundians. *Hornes* people were supposed to haue killed 600 Crabats in a few dayes, and so many of the Duke *de Feria's* men dyed by the way, by frost and famine: that betwixt *Vlm* and *Bibrack*, were found 1000 dead carcasses. Some prisoners reported likewise, that some horse regiments were not aboue 30 strong, for that their horses being dead, their men were faine to goe on foot. Before that *Feria* and *Altringer* parted from *Ranspanren*, they left that towne with *Kempten* and *Memmingen*, very well garrison'd: after which they passed the Lech upon the 8 of *Decemb.* Then goes *Horne* and the Palatine *Christian* of *Berkenfeld*, from *Gunsburg* to *Lawgingew* and *Dillingew*. The Imperialists being now gotten into *Bavaria*, Colonell *Wedle* was sent from *Augsburg*, with two regiments of horse, and one regiment of Dragooners against them. He going towards *Landsberg*, *Decem.* 9. dispersed two regiments of them: but the mayne of their Army comming on, hee retreated without harme taking. Now doth the Duke of *Feria* part from *Altringer*: whom leauing in *Bavaria*, he goes with his weake Spanish and Italians, to take up his

Feria *brings scarce a third part of his army aliue into* Bavaria.

Wedle *dispossesses two Regiments of the Imperialists.*

Feria *and* Altringer *part.*

winter quarters in *Tyroll*. *Altringer*, as it appeareth, kept himselfe a while about the bankes of the *Lech*: for marching at his first entrance, with part of his Army towards *Dachaw*, he returned eftsoones towards *Furssen*. *Gustavus Horn* and *Birckenfild* in the meane time, take up their quarters in the Bishopricke of *Aichstat*; and about *Ostingen*, *Nordlingen*, and those places on the edge of *Schwabland* towards *Bavaria*. A little before this, was the *Rhinegraue* gone from *Horns* Army backe againe towards *Alsatia*, where new troubles were created. *Altringer* after a weeke or two, sought to have his winter quarters in the Bishopricke of *Saltzburg*; which the Boores (so well as they could) resisted. About Christmas time, did *Gustavus Horn* send part of his Army towards the upper *Palatinate*, to keepe *Wallenstein* from ioyning that way with *Altringer* and *Feria*.

Tis further written from *Franckfurt* by letters of the $\frac{11}{21}$ of *Ianuary*, that whereas *Gustavus Horn* and *Palatine Berkenfelt*, were with a great part of their forces about the upper *Palatinate*, that Duke *Bernard* was to come and ioyne with them, for the clearing of that Country. *Altringer* in the meane time, is still scuffling with the Boores of *Saltzburg*, and to hinder *Weymars* and *Horns* ioyning; he and *Walenstein* threaten to besiege *Regenspurg*, but that is not much feared. *Altringer* since this, hath layd about *Landshut* and those places: and hath had a moneths mind to breake into the upper *Palatinate*: but *Horns* sending in Forces, hath prevented him: and Major Generall *Vitzdumb* hath there recovered

red divers places from the *Bavarians*. As for *Gustavus Horn* himselfe he made againe to the Frontiers of *Schwaben* towards *Bavaria*, and *Novem.* 28. *Old Style*, himselfe, lodged in *Vlm*: at which time his foote had their head quarter at *Ouer-Rottingen*, and his horse at *Weissenhorn*, whence they are going to besiege *Bibrach*.

The Duke of *Bavaria* in person hath some whiles layne at *Brauna* in the further edge of his owne Countrey: whence he would very faine haue gone for feare of intercepting, but that the Estates of the Countrey intreated him to stay, fearing a confusion, which his flight and absence might put his subiects into. The Boores of *Saltzburg* have lately defeated *Altringers* Regiment of *Furstenberg*, and pillaged the baggage of Colonell *Salis*: to restraine whom, the Duke of *Bavaria* was faine to send some Regiments. Tis written out of *Schwaben*, *Ianuary* 9. that the Duke of *Feria* dyed at *Munchen*, and indeed his body was afterwards carried into *Italy*: his Army decreaseth very much, because divers have beene slaine, and others doe sterve daily with frost and hunger. And out of *Schwaben* againe, *Ian.* 12. No man here doubteth of the death of the Duke of *Feria*. *The death of* Feria.

In the upper *Palatinate* about the beginning of the new yeere, did Generall-Major *Vitzdumb* recover the Towne of *Sultzbach*: where were 11 Souldiers onely left by the *Bauarians*. *Amberg* the chiefe City of the upper *Palatinate* hath a good while also expected to be besieged, and for that Colonell *Illo* was rumoured to be comming from *Wal-* Sultzbach *taken*.

stein out of *Bohemia* with 6000 men to relieve it and the Countrey: *Vitzdumb* therefore leaving *Sultzbach* well provided with 8 troopes of Horse and 300 Foote; made haste to take in *Hirschaw*, *Vilseck* and *Averbach*. He set forth from *Sultzbach* *January* 8 but it was the 11 by that time he could get to *Vilsech*: for that the wayes were so durty that their carriages could march but slowly, and they were inforced to leave two Demi-cannons behind them.

Villeck *taken by the* Swedes.

In *Vilsech* was there a *Bavarian* ancient onely with 18 souldiers, who making some shew of resistance, when he perceived the Castle gates blowne open, and an assault prepared, yeelded. The Fryers and chiefe Citizens went to *Hirschaw*, which was defended by another Ancient and 40 Musketiers of *Amberg*; And these offering to resist *Vitzdumb* at his comming, 38 Citizens sonnes ran together upon the Ancient and compelled him to lay downe armes and agree with the *Swedish*. Generall Major *Whal* who is Governour in *Amberg* was now sending 300 Dragooners and 2 Waggons of Ammunition to the relieve of this *Hirschaw*, but the towne was taken before their comming, and the Dragooners with their Waggons taken by the *Swedish*.

Whal hath intertained some more forces into *Amberg* sent unto him from *Rottanberg* and *Forcheim*, and expects from *Walenstein* to be relieved.

CAP.

Cap. 3.

More of Gustavus Horn *and of the* Palatine Birckenfelt, *that is, The Action of* Horn *in* Schwabland *after his returne from the frontiers of the upper* Palatinate *where he left the* Palatine Birckenfelts *forces.*

THE suspicion growing stronger that *Walstein* when hee should come into those parts would earnestly attempt *Norimberg*, was one of the reasons for Duke *Bernards* taking in of *Regenspurg*, and of the sending the *Palatine Christian* of *Birckenfeld* with the halfe of *Gustavus Horns* Army into the upper *Palatinate*. Had the King of *Sweden* had but time enough, when hee conquered the rest of *Bavaria*, to have taken in *Regenspurg*, *Walstein* the last yeer could never haue coopt him up about *Norimberg*, nor could the *Generalissimo* there haue lain, had he not bin Master of the upper *Palatinate*. The safety of this most considerable City therefore is the cause why Duke *Bernard* of *Saxon Weymar* (who is now Generall for the Crowne of *Sweden* of that which sometime was the Kings army) went and took it: And the Feltmarshall *Horn* went about to take those parts of *Schwabland*, betwixt the *Lech*, the *Danuby*, and the *Bodensee*, where *Altrin-*

ger, *Ossa*, and the Duke of *Feria* lately left some garrisons. At which time the Palatine *Birckenfelt* was (as aforesaid) directed into the upper *Palatinate*. What the Colonell *Vitzdumb* (who in the *Palatines* absence had the leading of the Forces) had there performed by the 11 of *Ianuary* is before told you. He going from *Hirshaw*, attempts next unto *Sultzbach* belonging originally to a younger brother (a Protestant) of the Catholike Duke of *Newburg*. This Towne making some resistance, was with the losse of 4 men onely taken in *Ianuary* $\frac{15}{25}$ for that for all their great countenances at first the Garrison came timely enough to a composition. Thence went *Vitzdumb* to *Newburg* in the Forrest: where finding more opposition, he (though with some blood of his owne party) was put to it, to take the towne by maine force: For this obstinacy, the resisters were in danger to have had the law of Armes passed upon them, had they not yeelded at the mercy of the Conquerours. The Imperiall Captaine that lay in it having but 120 men with him. Vpon the $\frac{14}{24}$ of *Ianuary* stood it out till some Cannon shots were made upon him, and the town gotten by a Petard blowne open and entred by his enemies; nor would he so give it over, for having a slight Castle to retire unto, thither he withdrew himselfe and his companies. At that now goe the *Brunswickfilders*, threatning to hang every man of them if they presently yeeld not. Thus when the Imperiall Captaine might have yeelded upon Souldierly conditions, he holding out but a very little longer was faine to yeeld at mercy; laying downe both

Newburg *taken by assault.*

Armes

Armes and Enſignes, to have their bare lives ſaved. This was no ſuch ſtrong peece to make ſuch a ſtirre about, had not the Captaine beene deſperate; ſeeing one of the Counts of *Pappenheim* who now lay in it with his Regiment had for his better ſafety retired himſelfe into *Parckſtein*, a league beyond this *Weyden*.

Vitzdumb in his marching towards this laſt taken town, had lighted upon Generall Major *Whal*, Governour of *Amberg*, who was abroad at that time in his Coach, attended by 40 horſemen, to view ſome paſſe or other of the Country. The place of meeting is named to bee the high *Warth*, neere the new mill: where *Vitzdumb* having an inckling of his being to come that way, had reaſonably enough dreſſed a fine Ambuſcado for him. *Whal* with his troop comming now in ſight, there are 18 Swediſh horſemen let fly upon him: againſt theſe hee ſends out his 40, who being trayned into the Ambuſh, are there for the moſt part cut in peeces: *Whal* himſelfe was faine to quit his Coach, and get upon horſeback: in doing of which a Swediſh horſeman had gotten him by the arme, to haue made him priſoner, but that ſome three or foure Dragooners reſcued him. Thus fled he into *Amberg*, where he expected within two or three dayes to haue been beſieged; but the ſeaſon preſently fell ſo ſnowy, with ſo extreme a froſt after it, that no good could bee done againſt him on the ſudden, it being reported for the hardeſt winter that hath theſe many yeeres bin known in *Germany*.

The report was, that Prince *Philip Lodwick*, Administrator

miniſtrator for the young Elector Palatine, did a little before this time, ſend unto the Duke *Bernard*, the new Swediſh Generall, requeſting to haue theſe new conquered towns of the upper Palatinate, reſtored unto his couſin according to promiſe and agreement: Vnto whom Duke *Weymars* anſwer was, that the whole country was not yet recouered, which when it ſhould be, then ſhould it altogether be reſtored. In the meane time was there ſufficient ſtore of prouiſions ſent daily into *Norimberg*, which ſeemed about this time to bee more threatned out of the ayre, then from any land enemies. Writings report of many ſtrange apparitions in the ayre, over and neere unto this Citie, mentioning among the reſt, the ſpectacles of ſeuerall dead carcaſſes and funerall proceſſions, to their great terrour and affrightment.

We left the Lord Felt-Marſhall *Horne* at *Vlme*, *Ianuary* 8. old ſtile, whence upon the 11. in the morning, he ſet forwards towards *Bibrach*: 40 Pieces of Ordnance, and much amunition being ſent after him. His head quarter hee tooke up at *Over Summerding*, or *Simaringen*, as others write it, where he ſtill lay, *Ian.* 15. being unable to doe any thing towards the ſiege of *Bibrach*, by reaſon of the great froſt and ſnow. Beſides which hinderance, *Altringer* upon the ſuſpition of *Hornes* intention, for *Bibrach* had with all ſpeed ſent in ſome troopes to that towne-ward thereabouts, to make good the chiefeſt advantages of the country.

Hornes lying thus at large, and un-engaged upon the ſiege of any place, made the whole Country in amaze-

amazement, and the strong towne of *Lindaw*, especially upon the *Bodensee*. The Governour *Konig* (it appeareth) being a suspected person to his partee; there was a pretence made for the outing of him under colour of strengthening his garison. Vpon New-yeeres day, therefore does Colonell *Vitzthumb* (an Imperialist) goe from the neighbour Bregents with 100 souldiers, to put into this *Lindaw*. *Konig* refuses to admit them, and thereupon does *Vitzthum* draw out an Imperiall commission to arrest him. He thinking to resist, his souldiers forsake him, and repaire to their generall Court of guard upon the market place. And thus *Konig* not able to resist, nor escape, was there clapt up in irons, and together with his wife, carried to *Ebrach* in *Tirol*; his officers with foure Citizens, being for his sake likewise arrested. The opinions of the Country were divers upon this action. Some gave it out that *Konig* had intended to kill *Ossa*; others, that hee had correspondencie with the Duke of *Rohan*, concerning the surrendring of his Citie: and some againe, that he was onely arrested for a matter of money, which was owing to the Imperiall Pagador or Paymaster. However the matter was so ill taken in the towne, that the new Governour was faine to disarme all the Citizens, for feare they should have beaten him out and his Garrison, and have opened their Ports to *Rohan*, or the Swedish Felt-Marshall.

Horn perceiving no good to be done upon *Bibrach*, drawes off his troopes towards the Neighbour river of *Danuby* enquartering his people for

the time about *Reiteling*, *Simeringen* and those places. Taking a resolution at this time to try whether he might part asunder the new-come Imperialists, that so he might lye the quietlyer afterwards in his winter quarters. He goes towards them with the most part of his Horse forces. *January* the $\frac{11}{21}$. That same night towards euening he came to *Waldsee* betwixt *Bibrach* and *Ravensburg*, whence he sent some to Middle *Bibrach*. Here was the quarter of foure Imperiall Horse troopes, although the most of them had the day before beene commanded into *Bibrach*. Those that were left behind were assaulted by the *Swedish*, and some of them there killed: 2 Ritmasters and some Horsemen yeelding themselves prisoners. Hereupon the same night was the small Towne of middle *Bibrach* taken, and in it 2 Quarter-masters with the Major of the City of *Bibrach*.

Little Bibrach *taken by* Horn.

At *Waldsee* had the *Swedish* Fele-Marshall intelligence that the Quarter-master of the *Gronsfeldish* Regiment had lodged the same night at *Reutea*; yea and had made quarter within the same towne. Hereupon the Lord Marshall goes with the Avantgard towards *Reutea*, surprised the Quarter and about 200 Horsemen in it, tooke all the officers prisoners together with some Horsemen, causing the rest together with some Boores to be put to the sword. By the prisoners here he understood, how that there had beene sixe Regiments newly come out of *Bavaria* over the *Lech* at *Schonga* into those parts of *Schwabland*, and that foure of them were *Dutch* Regiments commanded by *John de Werth*, and two of *Crabats*, over whom Colonell *Luyrs* was

chiefe

chiefe Commander, and that these sixe together with the *Vitzthumbish* Regiment, and that of *Konigs* which had layne all this while in this *Overland*, were now enquartered at *Vberlingen*, *Ravensspurg*, *Leutkirchen*, *Isne*, *Wangen*, and the Villages neere about them towards the *Lech* and the *Bodensee*. His Excellency hereupon sends Colonell *Plato* with all speed with his owne and Colonell *Cratzensteins* Regiment to goe with their Horse towards *Ravensspurg* to surround and coope up the Imperiall Regiment that lay in it untill himselfe could come up to them with the Foot forces. Himselfe at the same time rode backe to *Waldsee* unto the rest of the forces; From whence he dispatched the Generall Major *Rostein* with a strong partee unto *Leutkirchen* where Colonell *Konigs* Regiment lay, and Colonell *Kanofsky* hee sent to *Wangen* where the *Pleskowish* Regiment of *Crabats* lay. These Colonels had order that if they sped well, they should then conioyne their forces together at *Isne*; where *Vitzthumbs* Regiment then lay, and together to try whether they could destroy that Regiment also. All these three Colonells had very good fortune. In *Ravensspurg*, against which Colonell *Plato* was sent, lay the Imperiall Colonell *Kesseler* with the Regiment of *Cranichfield*, and some of *Cranbergs* that newly escaped in thither. *Plato* keeping them in for a while, and *Horn* himselfe comming upon them with his Foote: this *Imperiall* City of *Ravensspurg* was then taken. *Kesseler* being thus surprised before he could prouide for defence, was forced to accept of such termes of composition as the *Swedish*

Ravensspurg *taken by surprize by* Horn

Marshall would allow him. Great riches were found in the Towne, *Kesseler* himselfe was made prisoner, together with two *Counts* of *Zeil* and their Ladies. So also were the Abbot of *Wissenaw*, the Baron of *Vlaw*, a Lord of *Middle Bibrach*, the *Provost* of the Towne, a rich Iesuite with a great summe of money about him, together with 2. Ritmasters, 3 Lieutenants of horse, 1. Cornet, 4. Quartermasters, and other chiefe persons. Three hundred Imperiall Souldiers now turned unto the Swedish.

Great riches in the Town taken, and 300 Imperialists turned Swedish.

Colonell *Kanoffsky* that was sent to *Wangen* (another Imperiall Citie) had as good fortune also upon the *Pleskowish* Regiment of Crabats whom he there surprised. The Lieutenant Collonel hee tooke prisoner, besides some other Officers, and some horsemen, the rest being put unto the sword. Thus was the whole Regiment so destroyed, that few of them escaped. The Imperialists of *Isne* and *Lentkirchen* hearing the Swedish to be abroad, fled out of the Townes towards *Kempten* and *Bavaria*, before Generall *Major Rostein* who was sent against them, could come where they were; nevertheless, hearing which way the birds were flowne, hee cast off his Hawkes after them for pursuing them, even to the very gates of *Kempten*, he slew and took prisoners about some thirty or forty of them. Of all these three Regiments thus wholly ruinated, there was not one Ensigne gotten, for that the Imperialists meaning but to winter in those parts, and to prevent *Gustavus Horns* wintering places, had sent their Colours beforehand into *Lindaw*, to bee kept there

there in that strong Town, as in a place of safety. And all this was done, namely, three Imperiall Regiments ruinated, the rest put to flight, and the Country of *Overland*, which they late possessed, cleared of them before or about the 24 of Ianuary. After this did *Iohn de Werth* returne over the *Lech* into *Bavaria* again, where finding no safe wintring place, he went over to *Deck..dorff* beyond *Regenspurg*, which is towards *Austria*. Generall *Altringer* also passes from about, over the river *Iser*, and so also crosses *Bavaria* to go towards *Austria*, for that there being some discontents betwixt him and the Duke and subiects of *Bavaria*, there would no quartering be allowed him.

Overland *cleered of Imperialists, with the losse of three whole Regiments of theirs.*

In the pursuit of this victory did *Gustavus Horn* make himselfe master of these townes, namely *Reutta*, middle *Bibrach*, *Ravenspurg*, and *Wangen*, the two last being Imperiall. *Wangen* was taken by assault; *Leutkirchen* (another Imperiall City) yeelded upon composition; as *Isne* did also. Thence the Swedish march directed towards *Vberling* on the other end of the *Bodensee*, contrary to *Wangen* and *Lindaw*. In the way the Swedish were said to light upon some Imperialists that were carrying a golden Image into *Constance*, which they tooke for booty *Horn* made his head quarter at *Ravenspurg*, where he still was the 8 of February. Before which time he had sent to *Ausburg* for some of his Commanders, being then beleeved to have some great enterprize in hand; which was supposed to bee intended against the strong towne of *Lindaw* upon the *Bodensee*, some few leagues beyond *Wangen*.

Wangen, Leutkirken, & Isne *taken*

All this businesse the Governour of the said *Bibrach* understanding, was minded (as is reported) to have burnt downe all the villages about the City, for prevention of the Swedish lodging in them. But this he was perswaded against, by the much intreating of Major *Brandenburger*.

Iohn de Werth (as 'tis sayd) thus making towards *Deckendorff*, was also there beaten off with some losse, as you shall heare in the actions of Duke *Bernard Weymar*. As for Generall *Altringer*, he also was disabled (about this time) for not being so active as otherwise (perhaps) hee might have been, by some accusations now layd against him. And the speech then was, that hee either actually was, or was in danger to bee put out of his Generalship. The presumptions for this report prevailed so farre, that Colonell *Reinacher* was voyced to succeed him in the Command. One of his enemies was said to be the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the accusation, for that hee had been crosse unto the Duke of *Feria*. For whereas the designe of *Ferias* and *Altringers* armies was, to maintaine the places in the Empire not yet taken by the Sweds, to recover what they could, and to open the passage towards the Low Countryes: *Altringer* (twas objected) envying the glory of it unto a stranger, under whose greater title, and the name of the Spanish Army, his own actions should bee overclouded, hee had never well accorded with the projects of the sayd Duke, and had dealt but somnolently and improvidently in the businesse. By which negligence and bad correspondency the designe had not only been defeated, but the *corpus* and

body

bodie of a brave Armie ruinated. Hereupon was *Altringer* sent for into *Austria*: where I find him at *Vienna*, Feb. $\frac{21}{31}$. and it was the beginning of *Mar.* ere he could cleare himselfe of the allegations, and be dispatched to his charge againe in *Bavaria*. In his absence *Iohn de Werth* commanded. The Generall and Commissary *Offa* was about this time said to be in disgrace too, and to be arrested in *Insprück* in *Tyrole*. The Citizens of *Lindaw* also were mightily now discontented with Colonell *Vitz-dumb*, who had sent 100 of their chiefest Citizens, prisoners after the former Governour *Konig* into *Bregentz*, where they were all hard examined concerning the aforesaid obiected correspondency with the Swedes or French men. These distractions gave *Gustavus Horne* a hope to get in *Lindaw*, and to determine to move towards it: but the Townesmen were presently curbed, and *Gustavus Hornes* hopes prevented by the receiving of some new come Italians into his *Lindaw*.

Altringer *sent for to* Vienna *to cleare himselfe.*

Before the 20 of *February*, they write from *Ausburg*, that he had taken *Moerspurg* upon the Bodensee, neere unto *Vberlingen*, where the most of the Garrison were put unto the sword; and that his men beat the Campagnia, and roaved up and downe as farre as the gates of *Lindaw*. The neighbour *Marckdorff* belonging to the Bishop of *Constance*, he put a Garrison into. *Vberlingen* was held blockt up. *Kempten* had bin summoned by his Trumpet, upon *Febr.* $\frac{21}{27}$. And *Lindaw*, *Constance*, and *Bregentz*, were all in equall suspition, which should be first fallen upon.

Moerspurg *taken by assault.*

About

About *Febr.* 26. hee had his head quarter at *Stockach* upon the North-west end of the Bodensee towards the Danubie, and the land of *Wirtenberg*. The passage, fort, and bridge of the towne of *Stein*, upon the *Rhine*, (which hereabouts runnes thorow the Bodensee, and so goes to the Westward) was now said to be delivered up unto the Swedish Marshall by the Protestant *Switzers*.

Horn *prevailes much by the* Bodensee.

The Imperiall towne of *Pfullendorff*, upon the Northerne side of the Bodensee or Lake of *Constance*, he put a Garrison into, and so scowred the Coast up and downe all along the Lake side (which is 40 miles long) towards *Bavaria* and the Lech, that he cut off all passages and entercourse betwixt *Kempten*, *Memmingen*, and *Lindaw*; so that they of *Lindaw* were faine to have all their provisions come to them upon the backe side thorow the Lake or Bodensee out of Switzerland. And thus neere *Italy* did this *Gustavus* advance the terrour of the Swedish Armes, even to the very frontiers of *Tyrole*, and of *Switzerland*, one, at the South-East end, and the other on the South side of the Bodensee. By this also was hee gotten neere unto the Rhinegrave, to whom upon occasion, he might march up, and receive succours from him. The Protestant Switzers were now his friends, as appeareth by their rendring up the Fort of *Stein* to him, and they had now a good Army of 6000. or 8000. (15000. I finde it written) in a readinesse; so that there was nothing enemy unto him on that side of the Lake, but the towne and Bishopricke of *Constance*, who being in league with the Catholique Switzers, they perchance

perchance might unseasonably have beene provoked by *Gustavus Hornes* medling too farre that way. And especially now that the 7 Cantons of the Catholique Switzers had some difference with the other 6 Cantons of the *Protestant Switzers*, as having lately ioyned in League with the Spaniards. Besides all this, there were 2500 new *Italians* come thorow *Tirell*, into this *Constance* and *Lindaw*.

In the end of *February* did our *Swedish* Felt-Marshall receiue a good strength of new raised horse into his Army. And there was need of them, for the Imperiall Colonell *Luyrs* who had before commanded the Horse which came into this *Schwabland* with *Iohn de Werth*, and together with him had (as you have heard) beene beaten out with him, did now againe begin to appeare upon the further side of the Countrey, all along upon the *Schwabland* side, betweene the Rivers of *Iller* and the *Lech* at *Fuessen*, namely *Frenlaw*, *Kempten*, *Mundelheim*, *Frenten* and other places.

To take order with these his Excellency, the Felt-Marshall, sent command unto Colonell *Rostein*, who then lay at *Waldsee*, something neere unto them, to goe against them, who being now sicke dispatched away his Regiment and the Baron *Hoffkircks* against those about *Fuessen*. Heare the successe in the Letter of the said *Frederick* of *Rostein*, dated from *Waldsee*, March $\frac{8}{18}$.

Consulting earnestly with my selfe how the foure Imperiall Regiments that were enquartered about *Fuessen*, which were commanded by Colonel *Luyrs*,

might be assaulted and surprised. At last I sent against them the Lieverenant Colonell of *Hoffkirks* Regiment, together with mine owne Regiment and Lievetenant Colonell, my selfe being then so weake, that I was not able to goe along with them. Besides this, the enemy at that time also began to appeare about *Isne*. The Lievetenant Colonell which I sent against them, invaded their Quarters an houre before day light, where he sorely ruinated the foure Regiments, and tooke the Colonell *Zuyts*, with many officers prisoners, putting a great many to the sword. It chanced that some 600 of them having beene abroad that night, were by that time this execution was done, now returning towards their Quarters: These being met withall by some that escaped, and certified how matters went with their fellowes, were about to retyre backe againe; but our forces also hearing whereabouts they were, made out after them, overtooke and killed the most of them. Thus were there not above 50 or 60 which were better mounted then their fellowes, that escaped killing or being made prisoners; and perchance these had not so gotten away neither, but our men were too weary to pursue after them. All the Imperialists that lay thereabouts, are rowted by this meanes. As for Ensignes, they had none to lose; as having at their first comming into the Country in *January* before, sent them into *Lindaw*, where if they please, they may make use of the Colours in stead of Flagges, to put into their Ships and Boates upon the Bodsea. To morrow wee shall goe against *Bibrach*, to besiege that Imperiall Citie,

Foure Regiments of the Imperialists surprised and ruinated.

Citie, in which lye 1300 men in Garrison. And thus were these foure Imperiall Regiments, who now came againe to seeke their Quarters in this Overland or upper Swabland utterly disappointed and dispersed; so that the Coast being thus cleered on the backeside, as farre as the gates of *Lindaw*, and on the foreside to the bankes of the River *Lech* and *Bavaria*, there remained no more to be done in *Overland*, but the taking of *Bibrach*, *Memmingen*, *Kaufbeuren*, and *Kempten*, and to these now turnes our Field-Marshall: That he was to goe against *Bibrach*, *March* $\frac{2}{12}$. you heard by the former letter, the taking whereof, and the manner of it, as also some more particulars of the ruining of the foure forenamed Regiments, you shall with best assurance, receive out of his owne Letter to Duke *Bernard*, dated *March* $\frac{14}{24}$.

Your Excellency hath understood out of my former Letter, how that for many considerations, but especially for the promoting of your Excellencies designe, I had laid siege to the City of *Bibrach*, my purpose in it being to divert and hinder the enemy in *Bavaria* from comming upon the backe of your Excellencie. For this purpose did I command two severall strong partees towards the Lech; both of which (God be thanked for it) became very successfull. The Lieverenant Colonell *Pesbick*, whom I sent to surprise the enemies Regiments at *Frenten*, performed his charge most successefully: For he not onely quite ruinated the foure Regiments of *Kesler*, namely, *Gronsfield*, *Luyrs*, and *Konig*, but moreover, hath taken Colonell *Luyrs* prisoner, together

Hornes *letter to D.* Ber. Weymar.

with the most of his Officers, and many common souldiers. This Colonell *Leyrs* was the man that had the command of all the Cavallery, which had beene sent by the enemy into *Swaben*. Colonell *Plato* was also sent unto *Mundelheim*, to surround the Crabats Regiment of *Budiani* in it, and to hold them so long coopt up till the foot forces might bee come up to him, as also the Ordnance which I had sent for unto *Ausburg*, might be brought to him. *Plato* had very good successe, for the towne he took in by assault, and put some 300 that lay in it to the sword. The Lievetenant Colonell hee tooke prisoner, together with many other officers: although a many other birds so soone as they received this alarme at *Mundelheim*, had taken their timely flight into the Imperiall City of *Kauffbeuren*.

For performance now of my foresaid purpose & designe, I upon this day seventhnight (which was the $\frac{2}{19}$ of this month) dislodged from *Ravensburg*, arriving the next day before the town of *Bibrach*, together with the troops which I led along with me. The same night I began my approaches, and the next day after, I gave summons unto the City. I profferred unto Colonell *Stralsoldo*, Governour in the towne, a fayre agreement, but hee would not hearken unto it, saying hee was resolved to defend his town to the uttermost. The third day I got my Ordnance to me, which sooner I could not, for that the wayes were so deep and durty. The Ordnance being mounted, I battered the towne so long, till I first woon the Breastwork from the enemy, and had made

made a saultable breach into the wals. This done, the foresaid Colonell then sent a Trumpet to mee, together with some Protestant Citizens, to desire a reasonable agreement of me; which was, that himselfe might march forth with all his forces. The Trumpet moreover then signified unto me, that if his Colonell might not march forth freely, that he would defend the town to the last man. And that first of all he would burne and blow up all the Protestant Citizens which he had already locked up into the Town house, and into a Cellar. Notwithstanding all this, for that I supposed the Governour would never offer to deale so barbarously with the poore innocents, and for that hee had already denied my first good offer, and especially indeed for that I had a minde to ruine the said garrison, I refused to grant him any such agreement, propounding again to him, to yeeld upon discretion. After all this, when as all things were now ready for the assault, and that the troops appointed for the scaling were already now advanced towards the Breach, the Evangelicall Ministers, together with divers women, came forth of the town, making a most pittifull cry and entreaty to me, signifying it would cost all their lives, for that the Town house was already undermined, and the Myne filled with powder, and that they certainly expected to bee blown up immediatly. Out of commiseration therefore to those poore people, I offered another agreement unto the Governour, propounding to have Hostages sent out unto me. This hee then did, so that the next mor-

ning I sent in the Articles of agreement in writing to him, wherein I granted to him to march out freely, though with no other weapons than their swords only. To leaue all their Colours behinde them, upon a promise to be cõvayed into *Ingolstadt* upon these termes, he the same day marched forth. Of all this whole garrison, which was the Regiment of the said Colonell *Stralsoldo*, consisting of 10 Companies, together with 300 commanded men of the Archish and Goish Regiments, in all 1500 men of foot, and one troop of Horse, there went none away with their Colonell but his Lackey only, and some few Officers. All the rest of them took service of us, to which they were no wayes constrayned, but did it willingly. Thus fell it out better for us, than I could have imagined, for which wee have great cause to thank God Almighty, and beseech him to continue his favour and fatherly affection towards us.

A punctuall letter. *Gustavus Horn* surely makes his pen with his sword, for that he writeth with the same pulse and spirit with which he fighteth, and is equally happy in either of them.

Kempten *taken by assault.*

Tis written from this *Bibrach March* $\frac{1}{2}$, that after the taking of their City, the Felt-Marshall went towards *Kempten*, the head towne of the Bishopricke of that name in the very edge of *Swabland* towards *Bavaria*. Twas then supposed that the towne could not hold out long against him, for that victuals and all other provisions were very scarce and deare within the City. And indeed hee hath since taken

Kempten,

Kempten, which towne by assault *March* $\frac{10}{20}$. And whereas the Imperiall Colonell with his Garrison had retyred themselues into the Castle of *Burckhalden*, both place and men were enforced the next day to yeeld upon Composition. These were the 5 Articles of Agreement.

1.

That the souldiers should march forth Souldierlike, that is, with their Swords and Muskets, And the Colonell have leave to take three Waggons of baggage along with him.

2.

The Colonell shall restore all the *Swedish* prisoners together with those Souldiers that had runne from their Colours, and that he should not forbid his owne Souldiers to take service on the *Swedish* side, if themselues had a mind to it.

3.

The Colonell should leaue some certaine hostages behinde him till such time as those Protestant Citizens should be set at liberty againe without ransome, which had thence beene carryed Captives.

4.

All pretences whatsoever which the Colonell might make against the City should be annulled and acquitted.

5.

His Excellency, the Felt-Marshal should Convoy the Colonell into *Aicha* neere *Ausburg*.

And these good termes was *Gustavus Horn* the willinger to affoord, both for that he was desirous

to

to lose no time, and also because the rumour went of the Duke of *Bavariaes* comming to relieve it.

Towards his Countrey now goes *Horn*, but the *Bavarians* not desirous to abide it, retired from *Straubingen*, which they had even now taken backe againe unto *Landshut* whence the Duke last came when he went to *Ingolstat*. Of which in Duke *Bernards* Chapter.

THE

THE RHINEGRAVE:

VVith the Actions of *Alsatia* and about *Vdenheim* or *Philipsburg*: With the comming vp of the *French* Forces.

ABout the midst of *Nouember*, the Duke of *Feria* withdrew his Forces out of the vpper *Alsatia*; himselfe and *Altringer* purposing to haue their wintering in the Dukedome of *Wirtenberg*, according as order was giuen out from *Wallstein* and the *Emperour*.

Feria and *Altringer* thus gone out of *Alsatia*; the *Rhinegraue* his Regiment set out after them vpon Munday following, within a while conioyning with *Horn* againe, vntill that *Feria* and *Altringer* were gone ouer the *Danuby*, and about parting. Both Swedish and Imperialists had left such Townes as either of them had in pos-

ſeſſion in *Alſatia* well enough garriſoned. In the meane time, about the end of the moneth, the Imperiall Garriſons of *Hagenaw* and *Elſaſ-Zabern*, make out 500. Souldiers, and 1000. of the Countrey Boores to take in *Buſchweiler*, a towne in the ſaid *Alſatia*, but belonging to the Count of *Hanaw*; foure Canons the Imperialiſts cary with them, and a morter Piece: Summoning the Towne, they are refuſed by the *Hanawiſh* trayned bands within, being encouraged by a Swediſh Lieutenant newly come into the Towne to raiſe Forces. Some ſhotts are made againſt the walls, and ſome Granadoes ſhot and flung into the Towne, though with no great operation; their Petars did moſt dammage, by force of which, one of the gates was blowne open: Againſt that the townſmen caſt vp a trench of earth or *Vau-mure*. Hereupon the Imperialiſts ſent in a Drum, with Articles of agreement, if the Towne would yeeld to them; but the Conditions were impoſſible, for that the whole Imperiall contribution was now demanded, which (according to the impoſition) was behind-hand ſince laſt Eaſter. This if it might not bee ſatisfied, man, woman and child were threatned to die for it.

The Towne Counſellors and Lieutenant perceiuing themſelues not able to reſiſt theſe threatnings, condiſcend to pay what they were able, and ſend out ſome of theirs to be Hoſtages for it.

Betwixt this and the time of payment, certaine Swediſh Horſe troopes (both vnawares and

and vnexpected) vnder the command of *Abel Moda* were heard of to bee comming to the rescue, whose approaching the besiegers not desirous to abide, forsake *Buschweiler* in all haste, only carrying the poore Hostages along with them. The Towne is now better prouided for, as also its neighbour *Ingweiler*, some troopes of *Mecklenburgish* horse being put into them. *Buschweiler* happily relieued by the *Swedes.*

This newes being sent vnto the *Rhinegraue*, some of his Horse had order to put into *Oberkirk*, (three leagues from *Strasburg*) for preuention of these *Hagenawers*.

By this time also were the French forces come vp to *Lutzelstein*, within sixe Leagues of *Strasburg*, and they also had an eye to those Imperialists. For now had the French King giuen order to the Martiall *de la Force*, to march vp into the Bishopricke of *Tryers*, to hinder the ioyning of the Spaniards, in the countrey of *Luxenburg*, with the Duke *de Feria*. The marching of these French forces, was one of the causes for *Alerings* and the Duke of *Feria's* former quiteing of *Alsatia*.

Before this time had the French King consented vnto the conclusion with the Crowne of *Sweden*, and the confederate Protestant Princes, made at *Heilbrun*: to whom he now promised his assistance.

Another cause, for the sending vp of his army towards those parts of the *Rhine*, was, to take the Towne and Castell of *Vdenheim* or *Philipsburg* into his protection; according as the Lord of it,

the Bishop of *Spyers* (Elector of *Tryers*) had desired. The cause why these French forces could not effect this, was, for that this *Philipsburg* had a long time beene besieged by the *Rhinegraues* forces.

By the 11. of *December* was the French army come as farre as *Landaw* and *Germersheim*, in the edge of the *Palatinate*; and the same night diuers of their officers lay in *Spyers* City.

The 12th. day, a part of them marched towards *Heydelberg*, but did nothing: They were presently receiued into *Buschweiler*, *Ingweiler* and *Nieuweiler*, the Count of *Hanaw* putting his Countrey into the French Kings protection.

The 8. of *December* those Imperialists of *Elsas-Zabern*, went againe towards their consorts of *Hagenaw*, and the next day some Ordnance followed them; what they did we heare not.

The Imperialists of *Brisack*, about this time, making out 700. Muskettiers and 4. troopes of Horse vnder Colonell *Eisher*, laid siege to *Kentzingen*, in the *Kentzinger* dale towards *Wirtenberg*.

Lichteneck taken by the *Imperialists.*

These *Brisackers* also tooke in the Castle of *Litchteneck*, euen but a few houres before the Rhinegraue *Otto Lodowick's* comming: This was about the 20. of *December*, by which time the Rhinegraue hauing parted from *Gustauus Horn*, was againe passed the *Rhine* to looke to the businesse of *Philipsburg* and *Alsatia*. Hee had 18. troopes of Horse, besides Foote forces; and his comming was so sodaine, that *Eisher* with his

Briſackers, were faine to thruſt themſelues into *Endingen*, not being able to recouer backe againe into their owne Garriſon.

Diuers of *Eiſhers* ſouldiers were ouertaken and killed by the *Rhinegraue*; who ſent for ſome Ordnance with all ſpeede, to bee brought from *Hochburick* to batter *Endingen*. The towne, as *Lichteneck* Caſtle likewiſe, came preſently to compoſition; and the Garriſons at their comming forth, inrolled themſelues vnder the *Swedes* ſeruice.

The *Rhinegraue* preſently vpon this, went to *Strasburg* and *Erſtein*, with the moſt part of his Forces, which for a while were laid in *Breyſgaw* about *Emmedingen*: The reſt he immediatly ſent into the vpper *Alſatia*. About *Chriſtmas* time he paſſed the *Rhine* againe, by the bridge of *Strasburg*, to goe againſt the Imperialiſts of *Hagenaw*, *Elſaſzabern*, and *Briſack*, who often came abroad together. In his way hee found ſome 100 *Boores*, who had vndertaken the keeping of a paſſage: But they were quickly either ſlaine, or ſcattered. Some of the *Rhinegraues* troopes had a long time laine before *Vdenheim*, to block it: Ouer whom Colonell *Smidberger* commanded. *Nouember* the 21. The *Vdenhemers* or *Philipsburgers* iſſued forth luſtily vpon *Smidberger*, ſeeking to get by him into the Countrey for Prouiſions; a ſigne they within wanted it: By the middle of *December*, *Smidberger* (to preuent the *French*) had preſſed neerer vpon the Towne, and made a ſiege of it; and being incouraged by the

the neighbour-hood of the *Rhinegraue*, hee had by *Chriſtmas* time, put them harder to it. The beſieged (the weeke before) to ſhew they had ſome courage yet left, ſallyed forth, both horſe and foote, and skirmiſhed two houres with the *Swediſh*; Being at laſt put to a plaine flight; the *Swediſh* followed them ſo hard, that they got into the fiſher-houſes by the *Rhine's* ſide, hard by the Fort: But the Ordnance from the walls preſently beat them out of it. Vpon this, the towne accepted of a parlie, which was about *Chriſtmas* time. The agreement being in a good forwardneſſe, was preſently broken off againe by the beſeiged. Heere-vpon the laſt Saturday of the old yeare, was Captaine *Tobias de Bulaw* commaunded to aſſault the Cuſtome-houſe; in doeing of which, hee put 15. keepers of it to the ſword, and tooke the reſt Priſoners. Hee went about to ſet the houſe on fire, but it would not kindle; inſomuch that the *Swedes* beleeued verily, that there was Witch-craft in it. To haſten the ſiege, were more forces called. The Towne treated againe, making propoſition to render the place vp to the *French* forces: But *Smidberger* hauing had a long Winter ſiege of it, would not giue the honour of taking in of the Towne to ſuch as had taken no paines about it. The towne ſeeing no remedy, concluded vpon the third of *Ianuary*, new ſtile; to veeld vp vnto the *Rhinegraue*. The conditions were, to march out vpon the fift with colours flying, full armes, drums beating, bullets in the mouth, double matches burning,

Vdenhelm or *Philipſb rg* rendered to the *Swedes*.

burning, two peeces of Ordnance, foure barrells of Powder, a ſufficient Conuoy, and 30. Waggons for the Baggage and ſick Souldiers. Some hindrance there was in it; ſo that they marcht not out till the thurſday following; yet in the meane time did the *Swedes* keepe the watch in all the ports of the Caſtle. Letters from *Franfurt* relate, that the *Philipsburgers* at their comming forth, did the moſt of them take pay of the *Swediſh*. So ſoone as the conditions were agreed, the *Rhinegraue* commanded an inuentory to bee taken of all the goods in the Caſtle, to find out by that meanes ſuch as belonged to thoſe that had fled in thither. Good ſtore of wealth was found in it, but ſmall quantities of prouiſions; for the beſieged had already eaten vp 100. Horſes; and the *Italians* had made veniſon of Doggs and Catts fleſh. The Clergie had libertie to goe where they pleaſed; the Cittizens had protection without ranſome paying; all priuiledges were confirmed; Priſoners on both ſides releaſed, and freedome of the Popiſh religion tollerated, both in the Caſtle and countrey belonging to the Biſhopricke of *Spyers*. As the Imperiall garriſon (which were about 800. men, vnder 7. Enſignes) were about to march out; they the wedneſday before, grew very much diſcontented: For ſo ſoone as 300. *Swediſh* were come in to take poſſeſſion, the Imperialiſts fell to ſuch a mutinie, that they tare the Enſignes from the ſtaues, and would needs haue pillaged their owne Gouernours and Captaines.

The Articles or Conditions

But

But *Smidbergers* Regiment, with ſome other forces, comming into the Towne, appeaſed the tumult, and tooke the torne Enſignes. The 700. Imperialiſts hereupon turned to the Swediſh; *Don Piedra*, 7. Captaines, 4. Lieutenants, and ſome other Officers and few Souldiers remaining only conſtant to their party. Theſe went to *Spyers*, where they obtained leaue to ſtay ſome few dayes, as being afraid to goe into *Briſack*, (whither by agreement they were to haue marched) beeing in doubt that the Towne will ſhortly bee beſieged by the *Rhinegraue*: Colonell *Bambergers* Wife therefore was conuoyed from *Vdenheim* vnto *Spyers*, *Ianuary* 6. new ſtile, with 8. Waggons; and her Husband to *Heilbrun* 4. dayes after: So vncertaine are the Imperialiſts of thoſe parts which way to betake them. Whereas thoſe within *Philipsburg* or *Vdenheim* had in the beginning 13000. quarters of Corne, ſome 100. quarters of meale, and 1500. loads of Wine, they had no more left at their rendring but bread for one weeke, and 12. bottells of Wine. *Smidberger* now found many faire Peeces of Ordnance in the Caſtle, reaſonable quantitie of Ammunition; 26. Bells; 13. Cheſts of goods ſealed vp, which belonged to Colonell *Metternick*, ſometimes *Bauarian* gouernour of *Heydleburg*; with which the *Swediſh* will make merry. The Caſtle was with all ſpeede refurniſht, and the battered Works made vp againe: Thoſe of Colonell *Smidbergers* Regiment haue the keeping of it; And the Sunday after there

was

there was a Sermon of Thankes-giuing; and *Te Deum* ſung.

It is written out of *Alſatia*, *Ianuary* 3. 13. that ſo ſoone as the Count of *Salm*, who is Deane of *Strasburg*, and State-holder; which is Vicar or Lord Deputie of the Lands of the Houſe of *Auſtria* in *Alſatia*, (whoſe vſuall reſidence was in *Elſaſzauern*) heard of the taking in of *Philipsburg*, and of the Marſhall *de la Force* his drawing downe that way with his French army, and that the Count of *Hanaw-Buſchweiler* had conſigned the protection of his Countrey to him; that deſpairing of ſtrength ſufficient to reſiſt both the *Rhinegraue* and the French, he reſolued to leaue *Elſaſzauern* and *Hagenaw* well garriſond; and attempted, with the reſt of his little army, to retyre himſelfe into *Burgundy* or the *Franche County*; which how he was preuented in, may appeare by the following *French* Relation.

I The

The taking and reducing of the most important City of *Hagenaw*, and the Castell of *Aubar*, (in Germany) vnder the obedience of the King:

By Mounsieur the Marshall *de la Force*, Generall of his Maiesties Army: With the Articles agreed vpon by the one and the other Partee, with the Count of *Salm*.

MOunsieur the Marshall *de la Force*, Generall of the Kings Army in *Germany*, being at Saint *Auau* with his Maiesties troopes, had intelligence that the Count of *Salm* was in *Hagenaw*, and that he was deliberating to put himselfe into the field with his troopes for to march towards the *Franche County*. Vpon this aduice, this prudent Generall gaue speedy order throughout the Army, for all things necessary to oppose himselfe against the designes of the said Count *de Salm*, and to impeach the effect of his enterprises. To this end the said Marshall writ to the *Rhinegraue*, (who held

held part of the passage on that side, with the *Swedish* forces) giuing him aduice of the Count of *Salm's* proceedings: And the better to hinder the execution of them, aduising him to keepe firme, all the passages of his quarters; in such sort, that no enemies troopes might in any case whatsoeuer passe by him. All this the said *Rhinegraue* performed withall diligence.

At the said time also, the Marshall gaue order also to his sonne the Marquise *de la Force*, to diuide the army with him; giuing him the charge of Marshall of the field in the said army; and to march towards the said City of *Hagenaw*, for to stop vp, and cut off the passages on that side. And for to effect this, he gaue him these forces which followeth,

Of Caualry: The Master of the Campe, his troope,
The Count of *Guiche*, his troope,
The Marquise *de la Lucerne*, his troope,
The Baron *de la Fert'e*, his troope.
Lansac his troope,
The troope of Colonell of the *Blocquiers*,
The Marquise of *Terrail* his troope.
The Baron of *Crossonnir*, his troope,
The Count of *Vattimont* his troope.
Of Infantery: The regiment of *Nauarre*,
The regiment of *Piedmont*,
The regiment of *Hauquincourt*,
The regiment of *Menillet*,
The regiment of the *Blocquiers*.

The Marquiſe *de la Force*, not degenerating from the valour of that great Captaine his father, marched valerouſly with his troopes day and night, directly to *Bacara*, preferring the ſeruice of the King, aboue the diſcommodities of the waters and vnſeaſonableneſſe of the weather, which he indured day and night all the march thorow.

Being ariued at *Bacara*, (the paſſe by which of neceſſity the Count of *Salm* and his troopes muſt come to put in practiſe their deſigne) the Marquiſe diſperſed his Foot into all the paſſes, and made his Horſe continually to ſcowre vp and downe the coaſt, the better to diſcouer all ſuch as ſhould paſſe by thoſe neighbour places.

The Count of *Salm* being aduertiſed of the ariuall of the Marſhall *de la Force* with his troopes, and of the proceedings which hee vſed, to impeach his paſſage: Now ſeeing himſelfe diſcouered, and that by this way hee could not effect his deſignes, hee reſolued to write to the Marſhall *de la Force*, to obtaine of him ſome agreement concerning the liberty of his paſſage: His Letter was by one of his owne trumpeters brought vnto the Marquiſe his ſonne, who ſeeing the ſuperſcription of the Letter to be directed to his father and not to himſelfe, would not engage himſelfe to take any ouerture of agreement, but deliuered backe the Letter to the ſame trumpet, without yeelding to his demand made by word of mouth to him.

The trumpeter hauing no order to paſſe fur-

thes, returned to the Count of *Salm*, acquainting him with the resolution of the *Marquis de la Force*, and how that hee aduanced continually to assault him. The *Count* considering the great danger which might happen to him vpon so furious an approach, returned quickly and a fast pace sheltered himselfe in a little Dorpe called *Rovure* (betweene *Hagenaw* and *Zauerne*) fortifying himselfe the best hee could possibly: Hoping that in case of necessitie hee might bee quickly suecoured by the Imperiall Garrisons, which were in *Hagenaw* and *Zauerne*.

During the time that the *Rhinegraue* made good the passes on his side; the *Marquise de la Force* aduanced valourously within a League and a halfe of the Quarter of the Count of *Salm*, whom hee hemed in so well on all sides, that hee bereft him of all hope of being relieued from the Cities of *Hagenaw* and *Zuauerne*, which were within two or three leagues of his Quarter.

The Count now seeing himselfe in all the necessities of the world, both out of all hope to be relieued, and no wayes able to resist them, and that the said Dorpe into which hee was now forced for his refuge, was stript bare of Victualls, and all other commodities by the *Swedes* to furnish the besiegers of *Hagenaw*; hee dispatched a Trumpet towards the Colonell of the *Bloquiers* (which was the neerest to him) with a bit of a Letter, which consisted of nothing but complements of all sorts, and of prayers that by

his meanes he might come to ſome agreement; The Colonell of the *Bloequiers* could not determine any thing of himſelfe, concerning what he deſired; but ſent with all diligence toward the *Marquis de la Force*, who was returned to *Bacara*, after he had once eſtabliſhed and taken order for to hold beſieged the ſaid Count of *Salm*, and his troopes; to make them the ſooner to come to compoſition: To the requeſt of the Count of *Salm*, this anſwere was returned; that hee ſhould ſend the Breuiat of that which hee deſired, by ſome perſons of credit, to whom hee ſhould giue power to determine of the one and the other partie, the Articles which ſhould bee propounded; to this the Count of *Salm* readily condiſcended, as being now hard put to it.

It was then concluded (Munday the 30. of *Ianuary* laſt) as followeth. That the Count of *Salm* ſhould deliuer the Citie of *Hagenaw*, and all the fortifications of the ſame to the obedience of the *King*, into the hands of *Marſhall de la Force.*

That the morrow being Tueſday, *Ianuary* 31. the Imperiall troopes which were in Garriſon in the ſaid Citie, ſhould march out the ſame day in the morning; and leaue the place free to the French Troopes.

That the Magazins of Armes and Ammunitions ſhould bee deliuered, and put into the hands of ſuch perſons as the Marſhall ſhould pleaſe to name, to take poſſeſſion of them.

That the Garriſons which were in the Caſtle

of

of *Aubar*, neere *Zauern*, should depart the same day.

And whereas the *Marquis de la Force* had now all the authoritie of his Father, hee promiseth to the Count of *Salm*, to giue him free passage into the *Franche County*; which hee desired.

The which Articles were the sayd day the 31 day of *Ianuary*, sealed by the one and the other party.

About eight a Clocke the same morning, there marched out of the Citie of *Hagenaw*, 6. companies of Foote, and 4. of Horse of the Emperors Troopes; which were in Garrison in the Citie: And about ten a Clocke after, there entered the Quarter-masters of the *French* Army: And incontinently vpon that, 2. *French* Regiments which tooke possession, and made themselues masters of the Ports and principall places of the said Citie.

Mounsieur the *Marquis de la Force* entered about two or three a Clocke, after dinner, with a number of Gentlemen, and his Horse troopes; where hee was receiued with a very good entertainement by the inhabitants, who all cryed in their language, God saue the King.

Vpon the finishing of this treaty, Mounsieur the *Marshall de la Force* made good the promise of the *Marquis* his Sonne, and gaue passage to the Count of *Salm* for to goe (as is said) into the *Franche County*: Neuertheless hee was conuoyed along thorow the Lands possessed by the King, by the Regiment of *Nauarre*, and

Auquincourt,

Auquincourt, and two Troopes of Horſe.

Concerning the City of *Zauern*, diſtant 4. Leagues from that of *Hagenaw*: The Garriſon which is in the ſame for the Duke of *Lorraine*, vpon the Summons by vs made, hath demanded 4. dayes reſpit for to giue aduice to his highneſſe. This Citie cannot hold out (as it is reported) the Caſtle of *Aubar*, which commands moſt of the ſaid Citie, is vnder the obedience of the King: And hee hath in it 2. *French* Companies.

Thus the Citie of *Hagenaw*, which in Warre ſeemed able to reſiſt all the forces that would aduenter themſelues againſt it, came into the power of the *French*.

And this is a matter of very great conſequence: For that the *French* grow very ſtrong in thoſe parts, by hauing this Towne, and the *Count* of *Hanaws* countrey: By this is *Lorraine* hemed in on that ſide, and the edge of *Germany* open to them: And had they gotten *Vdenheim* too, they had beene great maſters vpon the edge of the *Palatinate*.

Thus haue you already heard what the *French* Nation hath reported of this action, in honour of their owne Nation. But whereas the authour of that relation hath quite left out the *Rhinegraue*, as if his part had bin no other but the blocking vp of ſome paſſages (and that by the *Marſhall de la Fortes* direction too) wee ſhall now afford you a more punctuall ſtory of the ſame

ſame buſineſſe receiued from a better hand, and deliuered from an abler iudgement: From a Gentleman, I meane of the *Scottiſh-Genſd'armes*, or compleatly armed Horſe-men and Men at Armes, then hauing their ſhare in the action, as part of the *French* Armie.

From S^t. *Blayſe* Ianuary $\frac{5.}{15.}$ 1633.

VPon Friday 1. 13. of this preſent *Ianuary* 1633. aduertiſement was brought to our Generall the *Marſhall de la Force* in his Quarters at S^t. *Auan* (12 leagues beyond *Metz*) that ſome Imperiall troops were marched out of *Hagenaw* with 4. Peeces of Canon, towards *Zauern*, which is a place in the edge of *Lorraine* and *Alſatia*, belonging to the Duke of *Lorraine*; but in the Emperors name kept by the Count of *Salm*, who there recided as Gouernour of it: This being in the way of the *French* Armie; and the *Marſhall de la Force*, hauing receiued order from the Court not to ſuffer any of the Emperors Forces to get ooting in *Lorraine*, which vpon the late Treatie was vnder the Kings protection; the *Marſhall* was the more obliged to looke to it. For this reaſon ſent hee his ſonne, the young *Marquis de la Force* with the Foote Regiments of *Nauarre*, *Piedmont*, *Hauquincourt*, *Menillet*, with 8. troopes of Horſe vnto *Lore*, where the *Scottiſh Genſd'armes* were then enquartered,

A *French* League is 3. miles *Engliſh*, and a *German* League of the middle ſort (which is moſt commonly vſed in Mapps and Stories) is 4. of our Miles.

with order alſo to take them along with him, which hee did: Vpon Sunday being the 5. were ſome ſpies ſent out to make diſcouerie of the enemies forces and intentions, who were then appointed to meet the Armie by mid-night vpvpon Munday at *Freiburg*, which was a long march from *Lore* aforeſaid: The Spies made their obſeruations very punctually, and brought certaine intelligence to the *Marquis*, that the enemies exceeded not 2500. Foote with fiue Troopes of Horſe, and that their intention was to paſſe either into *Luxemburg*, or into the *Franche County*; And that they had bin conſtrained to forſake *Hagenaw*, for ſcarcity of Victualls; for that the garriſon there had found themſelues ouercharged by the feeding of them, they being left there by the Duke of *Feria*, in ſome diſorder as he paſſed that way out of *Alſatia* into *Germany*. Vpon this intelligence, it was diſputed among the *French*, how many wayes there were by which the Count of *Salm* might get into the *Franche County*: The young *Marquiſes* order being to croſſe that part of his deſigne, whileſt his Father the *Marſhall* lay with the body of the Armie betwixt him and *Luxemburg*. It was diſcouered that they had three wayes to goe, one by *Zauern*, another by S^t. *Blayſe*, and the third thorow *Alſatia*; which laſt paſſage was ſufficiently ſtopt vp by the *Swediſh*, who lie thereabouts in Garriſons. Hereupon it was reſolued to march towards *Blamont*, ſome 8. *Lorraine* leagues from *Nancy*, vpon the roade of *Strasburg*; it being within,

within halfe a League of the *Zauern* way, and not ſo farre from S^t. *Blayſe*, but that the *French* could reach it as ſoone as could the Imperialiſts. Friday night which was the 10th. the *French* ariued at *Blamont*, where finding no quarters, and prouiſion for entertainement, they the next day remoued a League off to *Baccara*, with intention to remaine ſome few dayes there for refreſhing of their horſes, and for returning of their Spies, which they looked not for vntill the Tueſday after. Vpon Sunday *Ianuary* the 12. about noone the Spies came, bringing certaine intelligence with them, that the enemie hauing heard of the *Frenches* intention to ſtay at *Blamont*, had put themſelues vpon their march, vpon Saturday in the very beginning of the Night, to goe towards S. *Blayſe*, and could not faile of comming to it before Munday in the euening. Hereupon was order ſent abroad into all the *French* quarters to march preſently towards *Badenwiller*, and that the Baggage ſhould bee ſent vnto *Baccara*, to bee guarded there altogether. This was inſtantly put in execution, and the whole troopes were vpon their march by two a Clock after dinner. At 4. they came to *Badenwiller*, where new order was giuen for holding on the march vnto *Raon-Sur plaine*. At 6. a Clocke they entered the Hilles and Woods, which continued vntill within halfe a League of *Raon*, where by 9. a Clock they arriued. The *French* hauing there fed their horſes, march thence againe continuing vntill mid-night, all through the Hilles and

Woods till Munday noone, the 13. 23. By that time had they reached St. *Blayse*, where they light vpon diuers of the Imperiall *Auant Curriers* which were come thither to take vp lodgings for the Armie against night; They being taken prisoners, confessed vnto the *French*, that the Count of *Salm*, whom the *French* then sought for, was then with his Armie at *Rhode*, a Towne about 2. Leagues off; and that certainely hee would by some of the peasants bee aduertised of the *Frenches* being at St. *Blayse*, the towne belonging to the Count aforesaid; so that it was not to bee expected, but that vpon these tidings, the Imperialists would presently countermarch towards *Zauern*, and thus indeede it prooued; for that within an houre of the *Frenches* comming to St. *Blayse*, the Imperialists marched away with all diligence, but without any Baggage.

And thus did the young *Marquise de la Force* performe the businesse hee came thither for; which was the hinderance of the Imperialists going into *Loraine*, or through it into the *Franche Comty*; of which hee the same day sent aduertisment to the King.

This punctuall journall and relation, is thus seconded by another from the same gentleman, to a friend of his in *England*, and dated from *Hagenaw* the 21. of *Ianuary* old stile.

The French, hauing vpon the 13. 23. of *Ianuary*, driuen the Imperialists backe ouer the mountaines of *Zauern*, vpon the 17. 27. they were

were set vpon in their quarters, by the *Swediſh* of *Alſatia* vnder the command of the *Rhinegraue*, who chaſed them into a caſtle, but halfe a league from *Zauern* called *Aubar*, and that with the loſſe of ſome men, and a parte of their baggage.

The 18. 28. came there a meſſenger from the Count of *Salm* vnto the Marquiſe *de la Force*, with offer to ſurrender the afore-ſaid Caſtle of *Aubar* into his hands, together with the Towne of *Hagenaw*, and his pretention to the Citadell of *Zauern*, vpon condition, to be ſafely conducted through *Lorraine* into the *Franche County*.

Vpon the 19. 29. two houres before day the Marquiſe *de la Force*, marched with the Regiments of *Nauarre*, and *Hauquincourt* with ſix troopes of horſe and the *Scottiſh Gens d'armes*, who altogether hauing paſſed the hills, came two houres within night, to a quarter within halfe a league of *Zauern*. There ſtood the French embattailed all that night, which was occaſioned by an Allarum giuen by the *Swediſh*, whowere then incamped within a league on the other ſide of the Towne, and were ſomethinge now diſpleaſed, for that *Hagenaw* was to fall into French-fingers, which *Swediſh* were faine for all that the next day, to behold the Caſtle of *Aubar* receiued by *de la Force* for the King his Maſter, and the Count of *Salm* with his whole troops to bee conducted hard by their quarters, and betwixt the two Regiments of *Nauarre* and *Hauquincourt* to be conueied ouer the hills into *Lorraine*,

The *Swediſh* not well pleaſed with the rendring of *Hagenaw* to the *French*.

The Caſtell of *Aubar* rendred to the *French*.

raine, for the *Franche Couuty*. The French troops of Horſe ſtayed in the quarters a while, to goe forwards towards *Hagenaw*. The Count of *Salm* being gone, the Garriſon of *Zauern* were ſummoned by the *French* to take in the Kings troopes, becauſe of the Count of *Salm* his reſignation of the Fort thereof, which hee lately had commanded for the Emperor.

Zauern rendred to the *French*.

But they of the Towne holding for the Duke of *Lorraine*, deſired 6. dayes reſpite for their anſwere, that is, vntill their Princes pleaſure might be knowne, or the Cardinall of *Lorraine* (his brother, at leaſtwiſe) the Duke himſelfe hauing indeede left his owne Countrey.

The French granted them 4. dayes libertie, marching immediately to a quarter within two Leagues of *Hagenaw*; thither they arriued late at night, after 39. houres hard march; horſe and man being all that time faſting.

Ianuary 20. 30. was the ſurrender of *Hagenaw* capitulated, after which the Towne was entered.

Hagenaw rendred to the *French*.

The 22. were the *French* to returne backe to their laſt quarter, and then to goe onwards to *Zauern*, to know their reſolutions.

And thus far theſe two accurate Relations of the *Scottiſh* Gentleman, by the end of whoſe former letter it appeareth further that Mounſieur *de Harpaiou* was heretofore left about *Philipsburg* to receiue in the Towne vnder the French Kings protection: And that about the midſt of *Ianuary* hee ſtill was about it: But the *Swediſh* who had taken

taken in the Towne, would by no meanes consent vnto his entering of it, vntill they should from the said French King, receiue some valuable consideration and composition, for their late paines and charges in the siege and reduction of it.

By comparing of the French *Relation with these two latter ones, may the trueth and circumstances of the action be collected.*

The

THE CONTINVATION of the *Rhinegraue*.

The *French* blocke vp *La Motte.*

THe *French* Army after this, fell into the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, blocking vp the ſtrong and high ſeated Caſtell of *La Motte*; and the reſt of the Duchy they totally not long after ſubdued vnder the obedience of the *French* Crowne. The Duke of *Lorraine* hauing by Treaties aſwell as Armes, beene enforced the yeere before to make ouer his Countrey into the *French* Kings hands, had now quitted the gouernment of it to the Cardinall of *Lorraine* his brother, (who now married a wife) and was himſelfe gone towards *Germany* with a ſmall Army, in ayde of the *Emperors*. The Cardinall Duke of *Lorraine* alſo, was not long after made a French priſoner in *Nancy*, the chiefeſt City of *Lorraine*, whence he eſcaped.

To haſten the ſubduing therefore of *Lorraine*, did the Marſhall *de la Force* march with all ſpeed

ſpeede into it, leauing the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowicke* in *Alſatia* to grapple there with the Imperialiſts, the Count of *Salm*, and the new come Duke of *Lorraine*, with the French Garriſons now put into *Hagenaw*, *Zabern* and *Reichſhofen*, had the *Rheinegraue* ſo good correſpondency, as emulous Captains of ſtrange Nations, that are of the ſame ſide, vſe to maintaine one with another.

The great Towne of *Strasburg* alſo, about the beginning of *February*, ſent ſome deputies of their owne, together with Mounſieur *de Liſle*, the French Ambaſſadour, to treate with them alſo, vpon tearmes of amity, and good neighbourhood.

The Duke of *Lorraine*, about the time of the former ſurrender of *Hagenaw*, was vpon his comming into *Germanie*, not to meete with *de la Force*, but ſeeking another way to auoide him; he was not reported to be aboue 700. ſtrong, both horſe and foote; and with theſe he paſſed the Riuer of *Rhine* at *Newenburg*, ſtaying ſome few dayes at *Bintzheim* in the vpper *Marquiſate*.

His intentions were either to get thorough the walled Cities (as they called them) to the ſtrong Towne about the *Bodenſea*, or *Lake* of *Conſtantz*, or elſe ouer the *Gotthard* Mountaines into *Italy*, vpon Saturday therefore *Ianuary* 25. *February* 3. hee ſent his Ambaſſadour into the Citie of *Baſſell* in *Switzerland*, deſiring that State to grant him free paſſage through *Rurheim*: This being with good words denied him,

hee thereupon tooke the higher way through *Kenſach*, and ſo to *Rhinfelden*.

Ianuary 30. the ſaid Duke, all vnlooked for, preſented himſelfe with 200. Horſe, conducted by the Count of *Lichtenſtein*, by the Citie of *Baſell*, ſuppoſing his owne preſence to bee more effectuall to the obtaining of the afore deſired paſſage, but being the ſecond time denied, hee marched on the other ſide towards *Sieuerez*, to conioyne with the reſt of the Imperiall forces vnder the Count of *Salm* in *Alſatia*; *de la Force* being by this time gone out of the Countrey, into *Lorraine*, as is aforeſaid.

About this time fell there out a diſſention betweene the Imperiall Garriſon of the ſconce of *Hunegin* which lies cloſe vpon the North-ſide of *Baſell*; ſome of theſe Imperialiſts going out a plundering, fell vpon ſome ſheepe and ſmall cattell, and ſome loades of Wine belonging to the Towneſ-men of *Baſell*, with whom before that they had no emnity: The Citizens hearing of it, immediately gaue order to their Lieutenant Co'onel *Zornleim* with 200. Muſquetires, & 50 Horſe-men to purſue after them; hee doth ſo, ouertakes and ſurrounds them; kills ſome, takes 8. priſoners, and recouers all the Bootie; this done, the ſaid Lieutenant Colonell commands preſently to let flie ſome Peeces of Ordnance out of S^t. *Iohns* Bullwarke, againſt the fort of *Hunigen*, the Gouernour of which Fort not vnderſtanding the meaning of it, hung out a white flag of parly, and ſent to deſire to know the reaſon

ſon of the Townes ſhooting at him, hee was certified what his Souldiers had committed, wherein hee excuſed himſelfe, as being done without his priuitie: This may bee noated both to ſhew the termes of Neutralitie (or ſomthing like it) which the *Switzers* Citie of *Baſell* hath with the Emperour; As alſo to giue you to vnderſtand how neere in thoſe parts the Emperour hath any Garriſon.

All this time is the *Rhinegraue* buſied in taking in of places in the vpper *Alſatia*, where hee had by this time very farre aduanced into, beyond *Colmar*, and thoſe parts where *Gustavus Horn* left conquering the laſt yeere, euen ſome 5. or 6. *Germane* Leagues to the South-weſt of *Colmar*, as high vp into the Countrey as the height of *Baſell*, though ſome 5. or 6. Leagues diſtant to the Weſt of it; There tooke hee in the Townes of *Sultz*, and *Gebweiler*, and neerer to *Colmar* hee draue the Caſtle of *Ruffach* vnto a compoſition, after hee had taken the Citie by aſſault: This was done by the beginning of *February*; In *Rufach* hee tooke priſoners the old Earle of *Lichtenſtein*, together with many other Officers, and good booty, among the reſt a Mule laden with plate, as alſo the Coach of *Herman* Marquis of *Bader*, and his young ſonne in it; the Lady Mother hardly eſcaping ouer the *Rhine*; Aboue 500. common Souldiers of *Rufach*, gaue vp their names to the *Rhinegraue*, but the *Boores* were all put to the ſword; within a weeke or 10. dayes ſpace (about this time) were there a full

Sultz and *Gebweiler* taken by the *Rhinegraue*.

1000. Imperialiſts cut off in ſeuerall places thereabouts, the partners alſo of *Enſiſheim*, and thoſe parts to the Eaſt-ward, being called vp with all ſpeede to *Danu* and *Sennen* vpon the South of *Sultz* and *Gebweiler*, to ſtop the *Rhinegraues* paſſage any further to the South-Weſtward: After them did the *Rhinegraue* purſue, making himſelfe Maſter of the forſaken *Enſiſheim*, which ſtands vpon the Riuer *Ills* towards *Baſell*.

By this time was the Duke of *Lorraine* conioyned with the Count of *Salm*, who hauing gotten all the Imperialiſts of the Countrey together, marcht now with great confidence againſt the *Rhinegraue*, To whom were ſome few alſo ſent from *Strasburg*, and ſuch other Neighbour places as could beſt ſpare them: All theſe together could not make him aboue 2000. men in Field; in the day of the ſucceeding battell, the aduerſe partee were full 6000. men, horſe and foote, who made no other account at all but to hembe in the *Rhinegraues* ſmall number, and to cut them all in pieces; And now did the Imperialiſts aſſemble their ſtrength together about *Danu* aforeſaid, being ſaid to bee 7000. men, that is to ſay 1000. Foote, and 500. Horſe, of the Count of *Salmes* owne; 300. Foote and 600. Horſe of the Duke of *Lorraines*, whom ſome writings make mention to bee now in *Burgundie* in perſon, leuying more forces, and others make to bee preſent in the following battell of the *Lorraine* Colonell *Mercyes* regiment, there were 600. and out of the Garriſons there abouts

were

were drawne 500. more, the reſt of the Imperiall Armie were *Boores*, and countrey people; Theſe were drawne together about mid *February*; about which very time the Colonell *Eſher* marched out of the ſtrong Towne of *Briſack*, vpon the *Rhine*; who led along 500. Souldiers, and 1200. *Boores* gathered out of the *Brechler-valley*, *Elſacke* and *Seiſwaldt*, not leauing aboue 400. Souldiers for the guard of *Briſack*, his expedition was ſaid to bee intended towards *Waldkirck*, and afterwards to aſſault *Kentzingen*, in the *Kentzinger-valley*, in the edge of *Alſatia* and *Wirtemberg*, ſo to open if it might bee the paſſages of the Forreſt *Schwartzwaldt*, that ſuccours might come through the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg* againe into *Alſatia*, and to diuert and imploy for the time the forces of the *Rhinegraue*, for by this time had the Emperour thought to haue laid it on thereabouts, and to haue recouered his owne Lands, and his ſonnes Biſhopricke in *Alſatia*; To this purpoſe about this time was there a Captaine (natiue of *Tirole*, and *Reich* by name) come with a Poſt directly from *Viena* to *Briſack*, with a ſtrait command in the Emperors name to the Field-marſhall *Shawenburge*, to betake himſelfe into the field; immediately hereupon did *Shawenburge* cauſe 12. Peeces of Ordnance to bee made ready to march, which he meant to take along with him: This Captaine (as it was giuen abroad) made promiſe that *Iohn de Werth* ſhould come into thoſe Countries with 1500. horſe, and 3. Regiments of Foote, who

ſhould trie to breake through the *Schwartzwaldt* ouer the Mountaines: And for the better ſhow of the trueth of this intention; there was ſome ſtore of prouant bread at that time ſent into *Fryburg*: The Captaine alſo related, how that the Emperour was very much altered with the loſſe of thoſe Countreyes of *Alſatia* (which as hee ſaid) his Maieſtie would by no meanes forſake, or ſo giue ouer; He ſaid moreouer, that he would ſtraine himſelfe to maintaine *Silesia*, and his owne hereditary Countreyes, and that hee would conclude an honourable peace with the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, but as for the reſt of the Empire, hee did leſſe regard it; for ſeeing they had beene alwayes diſobedient and croſſe vnto him, hee would find meanes well enough to keepe them vnder; perchance indeede it was the meaning of *Iohn de Werth* to haue broken through into *Alſatia*, ſeeing that hee two ſeuerall times appeared in *Ouerland* which was the way out of *Bauaria* to it; both which times were his Troopes and purpoſes defeated by *Guſtavus Horn*; as you may reade in the chapter of his Storie.

By the end of *February*, did the Count of *Salm*, ſuppoſe himſelfe to be ſtrong enough, to haue wrought his will vpon the *Rhinegraue*, eſpecially, ſeeing he could not on the ſudden be aſſiſted with his owne forces from other partes of the Country: which the Imperiall parties, now gone out of *Briſſacke*, put to the defenſiue; vpon Sunday therefore *March* 2. 12. the *Lorraines*

and

and the Imperialists 6000. or 7000. strong, set vpon him, that was little aboue 2000. and betwixt the Towne of *Sennen*, and the Dorpe of *Ochsenfeldt*, about two of the clocke in the after noone, they thought to haue surrounded him.

A great victory obtained by the *Rhinegrave.*

Tis written, that the *Rhinegraue*, by a desperate charge, beate quite through his enemies, and forced his owne libertie. At which time assuming a new courage, from his experience of the possibilitie, to pierce the Enemies, hee returned againe vpon them a fresh, and vtterly, with small losse of his owne partie, defeated them. The Generalls of which Victorie, are thus reported out of the Conquerors owne writting, thus divulged by another hand, to whom the *Rhinegraue* himselfe writ it.

From *Colmar*, *March* 3/13. 1633.

BY this occasion I giue you to vnderstand, that within this houre, his Excellencie, the *Rhinegraue Otto Lodowick* hath sent mee a most wellcome letter by his owne Trumpet: how that yesterday in the after-noone, about two of the clock, his Excellencie lighted vpon the Enemie, about *Sennen*, whom by Gods speciall helpe and assistance, he immediatly, and without any considerable losse of our forces, hath vtterly routed and dispersed. The old Earle of *Salm*, that was Vicar at *Zabern*, the Marquise *Bassompier*, Generall ouer the *Lorraine* forces, with the Colonell *Mercie*,

Mercie, he tooke priſoners; Colonell *Philip* a gentleman very much eſteemed amongſt the *Loraines*, was ſhot and killed by a horſeman, of the *Rhinegraues* life Regiment. The moſt part of the horſemen, hath he put to the ſword, or taken priſoners: divers Enſignes and Cornets were obtained, together with all their Ordnance. The foote forces he purſued thorough the Vineyards, which he is ſtill in chaſe of: the reſt of the Officers, and Commaunders, that are taken priſoners and ſlayne, he will certifie mee of, by the next occaſion: thus farre out of the *Rhinegraues* owne letter.

Other writings inforne vs, that thoſe three great Priſoners, were brought into *Colmar*, and Colonell *Philip*, was ſhot by one that knew him: that there were ſlayne full 2000. men vpon the place, whereof verie few of the *Rhinegraues*: the reaſon of the ſuddennes, and greatneſſe of the victory was, for that the foote, ſo ſoone as euer they perceiued their horſemen to be routed, they tooke flight, and thought to haue ſaued themſelues in the Vineyards: neuertheleſſe they were purſued thither, and cut downe, and the *Italians* eſpecially, who obtained no quarter. And whereas 800. ſouldiers, tooke conditions of the *Rhinegraue*, and whereas the baggage of the defeated was thruſt into the Towne of *Sennien*, that is now hard blocked vp. The Duke of *Lorraine* was ſuppoſed to be gotten into *Dann*, others imagining, that he retyred amongſt the 2. Regiments that fled from *Briſſack*. After this, the

Rhinegraue

Rhinegraue ſent his owne life regiment with the *Naſſawiſh*, who cut off a great many of them, and brought backe 600. more Priſoners; which is a very great victory, and eſpecially conſidering the odds of 3. to one, and that the enemie preſumed to hew him all in pieces: Here was preſented 10. Cornets, and as many Enſignes vnto the Chancellor *Oxenſtein*, vpon *March* 27. when hee was at *Francford*.

Preſently vpon this did the *Rhinegraue* ſend the *Bohemian* Co'onell *Schaualitzki*, to take in *Waldſhut*, one of thoſe which they call the *Wa'dt* Cities; This is a paſſage aboue *Bazell*, and the Co'onell performed it happily; The *Rhinegraue* himſelfe alſo in the purſute of his victory, tooke in one Towne after another in *Alſatia*, among the reſt the Citie of *Befort*, together with the Caſtle *Brimtraut*, and *Altkirch*, and the Fort of *Hunnigen*, cloſe by *Bazell*, yea the who'e Biſhopricke of *Bazell* was brought vnder contribution; This was done within 10. dayes after the victorie; About which time there was 5. troopes of the *Rhinegraues*, of *Zillards* Regiment, ſet ouer the *Rhine* not farre from *Bazell*, who ſurpriſed and cut in pieces a troope of Imperiall Horſes, which they found in a neere Market-towne together with ſome others, inſomuch that they ſent backe aboue 100. Priſoners into the ſconce of *Hunnigen*: At *Rhinfelden* were diuers *Rhine* Ships, already loaden with Victualls and Ammunition, to haue beene ſent downe the Riuer vnto *Briſack*; But the Imperialiſts were faine to

The Caſtell of *Befort* and *Altkirch* taken by the *Rhinegraue*.

vnloade the Ships againe, becauſe that the paſſage was already blockt vp by the *Swediſh*, ſome o this prouiſion they notwithſtanding ſent by land thither.

Some writings relate of another great victory which the *Rhinegraue* ſhould haue gotten ſince the former, and 6. Enſignes in it, but theſe Enſignes might rather bee gleaned vp in the ſeuerall ſmaler defeates, then in any one great Conflict that wee haue particular of.

And thus had the *Rhinegraue* by mid *March* aduanced his Conqueſts as farre as the Citie of *Bazell*; at which Towne (being Proteſtants, and Well-willers to his proceedings) I find him now in perſon, and that there hee paſſed his Armie ouer to *Rhine-bridge* to goe towards *Briſack*; This very ſtrong and moſt conſiderable Towne of *Briſack* had the French offered many treaties vnto, to ſurrender vp into his protection, but the Imperiall Gouernour had wit enough to refuſe it: And now doe the two *Rhinegraues* goe ſeuerall wayes with their Armies, the Rhinegraue *Iohn Phillip* matching againſt the *Waldt Cities*; and our Generall the Rhinegraue *Otto Lodowicke* aduancing along the *Rhines* ſide, and Eaſterne banke of it towards *Briſack*, which ſtandeth on the ſame ſhoare of the *Rhine* to the North of *Bazell*; *Otto Lodowicke* goes to *Newenburg* by the way on the ſame ſide of the Riuer with *Briſack*.

The

The Actions of the *Landgraue* of *Hessen*, and his Lieutenant Generall *Melander*: As also of the Swedish Field-Marshall, the Lord *Dodo* Baron of *Knipbausen*.

THe Catholike Leaguers hauing made a new Confederation betwixt them; And in the Cathedrall Church of *Cullen*, with great solemnitie and laying their hands vpon the *Golden-Fleece*, new sworne this Confederation: Then did their new raised forces march out of *Cullen*; They put ouer the *Rhine* vnto *Deutz*, whence they went into *Westphalia*, to ioyne with *Beninghausen*.

These Leaguish forces made the first shew of themselues vpon the Riuer of *Roer*, neere which *Melander* lay, vpon the other side of a bridge, which the *Hessians* for preuentions sake, but lately had burnt downe.

This was about the middle of *Nouember*; At which time the Felt-marshall *Knipbausen* lay with his forces about the Riuer *Lippe*, some two

leagues from the Riuer *Roer*, neere the Duke of *Newburgs* Land of *Berg*; As namely at *Lune*, *Werne*, and those places.

Lieutenant generall *Melander*, with halfe the *Hassian* troops, lay to watch the Riuer *Roer*: and to hinder the conjunction of those of the Bishop of *Munster*, with Colonell *Schellhammer*, who was the man that now brought the new Armie from *Cullen*.

Werle taken by *Melander*.

The *Hassian* Lieutenant *Melander*, vpon the 11. of *Nouember*, tooke in *Werle*: which vpon the comming of these new Leaguers, he fortifyed after the moderne fashion. For he had found good store of Ammunition in it: that is to say, 12. tunnes of gun-powder, 7. barrells of Musquet bullet, a good quantitie of Iron bullets for field-peeces; halfe a barrell of hand Granadoes, one great one, some sheafes of Arrowes, some chaine-bullets, 7. brasse peeces, and 3. broken ones: 4. of Iron, and 5. Chambers, besides a great quantitie and prouision of meale, fruites, and other necessaries.

Amoenenberg taken by *Hessen*.

About this time, was the *Landgraue* himselfe, before *Amoenenberg*, which after much battery, and burning part of the Towne, with flinging in of fire-workes and granadoes, was taken.

Boninghausens garrison in it, being forced to yeeld vpon composition. This was done about the middle, or towards the 20. of *Nouember*, and the garrison being 12. foote Companies, and one troope of horse, they marched foorth vpon the 19. with bagge and baggage. But for that

Boning-

Boninghauſen, at his former inroade into thoſe parts, had carried away ſome *Haſſian* Officers, which hee ſtill kept priſoners: therefore were ſome of his now kept vnder arreſt by the *Landgraue*, till the others ſhould bee releaſed.

Nouember 21. old ſtile, did *Melander* make himſelfe maſter of the libertie of *Roerort* vpon the riuer *Roer*, and enquartered his people in it, and in the Countrey betwixt the Riuers of *Roer* and *Lippe*. And by that time, had *Kniphauſen* taken in all the places about *Hamm*, *Soeſt*, and *Lippe*, and made his quarters in that Countrey.

Hamm Soeſt and Lippe taken by Kniphauſen.

The chiefe Land-lords thereupon aſſembled at *Dortmund*, to conſult what contribution to giue vnto him. Vpon this newes, was *Boninghauſen* conſtrained to a retreat towards *Cullen*: And the Duke of *Neuburg* went from *Cullen* to *Bruxells*, to deſire aide and counſell from the *Spaniſh*. *Kniphauſen* and *Melander* followed *Boninghauſen*; and *Melander* gaue ſummons to the Towne of *Duisburg*; which Towne pretending to be vnder protection of the *Hollanders*, they were commanded within 10. dayes to bring certificate of that; or elſe to take in Garriſon.

The *Swedes* purſued the retreat vpon *Boninghauſen*, as farre as the Countrey of *Berg*, ſome of them: And others vnto *Andernach*, neere the *Rhine*, who attempting vpon that Towne, were beaten off in the night time, about the end of *Nouember*; on which very night had *Boninghauſens* men an enterpriſe vpon the *Findland* Colonell *Stalhanſh* his quarters, who lay on the other ſide

of the Riuer *Roer*, with 12. troopes of Horse, and some Dragonners.

The *Boninghausers* put ouer the *Rhur* at *Wenigeren*, with most part, or all their horse and *Dragonners*: Colonel *Lohe* being sent with 600. horse to assault *Stalhansh* on the back also. The *Boninghausers* being come vp to the first watch of *Stalhansh*, a *Finland* Rit-master, who guarded there with 60. horse, tooke the allarme vpon their comming, and charged the foremost of them: two troopes he routed and put to the sword, himselfe in the conflict being deadly wounded. The *Boninghausers* supposing *Stalhansh* himselfe had beene there with all his Regiment, immediately thereupon retyred; as vpon the same feare Colonell *Lohe* also did on the other side. *Boninghausen* recollecting his men thereupon, and encouraging them to fall on againe, by vowing his owne readinesse to liue and die with them, could not for all that perswade them to their danger againe; In stead of which, they now cryed out for pay and money, and he that last receiued meanes at *Cullen* let him now fight. Thus went they ouer the *Roer* againe very much discontented, crying on all hands for their winter quarters.

Boninghausen before his retreating from about *Ratduormwalt Schwelen, Remscheil, Wermerskircken* and those places about *Sollingen* had left 7. Cornets of horse to burne downe the bridges at *Hattingen* and other Townes vpon the *Roer*, that their enemie might goe the further about, ere they could pursue them.

After

After this, they came towards *Duſſeldorp* vpon the *Rhine*; which made the Countrey people much afraid, wiſhing theſe friends of theirs further off them.

But of this feare they were diſcharged, for that *Boninghauſen* marched backe againe preſently, and ſent ſome vp into the Biſhopricke of *Munſter* in *Weſtphalia*, whither Felt-Marſhall *Kniphauſen* ſent after him.

The great Towne of *Hildeſheim* in *Brunſwick-land*, wherein there was an Imperiall Garriſon, had ſome while now been beſieged by the Duke of *Lunenburgs* forces, and ſome of the Boores of the Countrey. The Horſe-men within it towards the end of *Nouember*, ſallying out vpon the Boores quarters, fowly ruinated and burnt them; but the *Lunenburgers* Horſ-men made the ſalleyers to retire preſently. *Hildeſheim* beſieged by *Lunenburg*.

The Earth was ſo hard frozen, that the beſiegers could not worke as they would haue done vpon their approaches: Howeuer *Nouember* 27. the beſieged were beaten out of a mill without the Towne, which they poſſeſſed; and all things were ſo prepared for an aſſault, that the Towneſ-men ſent an Officer to Colonell *Chlern* at *Munden*, for his directions how to behaue themſelues in the ſurrendering of the Citie.

The *Landgraue* of *Heſſen* about this time was come before *Bracken* in the dioceſſe of *Paderborne*, whereinto Colonell *Paul Daube* with 300. men was retired, which towne he ſhortly brought into obedience.

The

The Towne of *Munden* sallying out, giue a great defeate to the *Brauneckish* Regiment.

The Imperiall Garrison of *Munden*, in the meane time fell out vpon the *Brauneckish* regiment about *Vffelne*, which they so vtterly defeated, that they carried away 7. Ensignes and 500. horse backe with them into *Munden*.

Felt-Marshall *Kniphausen* toward the middle of *December*, went into the Dukedome of *Westphalia*, and presented his army before the Towne of *Saltshoten*, belonging to the Elector of *Cullen*.

Hither also came the *Landgraue* of *Hessen*: but because vpon the taking of the Towne there was some treachery vsed by the besieged, and fury enough and too much by the conquerors, which hath beene taxed of cruelty by those of *Cullen*, you shall haue the manner of it related by order of *Kniphausen*.

The

The manner of the Siege, and taking in of *Saltzkoten*, with three Letters Concerning it.

Paderborne, December 13/23. 1633.

SIR, I heere giue you to vnderstand that so soone as the Lord Felt-Marshall *Knip-hausen* had intelligence how the Imperialists vnder the leading of *L'Eremite*, and *Tauben*, hauing first defeated Colonell *Seakireken*, with his *Hassian* Regiment in the Towne of *Brilon*, were now aduanced to *Brackel* in the Bishopricke of *Paderborn*; his Excellency the Felt-Marshall hauing notice likewise of the *Hassian* Generall Major *Dalwigs* being ready to march vp into those parts after them, with a good part of the Caualry, hee also with some Horse-troopes and Draggoners aduanced vp thither-wards, hoping thereabouts to light vpon the Enemie.

But hauing aduice now brought him that

Leremise, Having first of all drawne the Colonell *Osterholt* with his 5. companies vnto him (which the said *Osterholt* had new leuyed in *Brackel*) were both together againe retired towards the mountaines; his Excellence vpon the desire of the *Landgraue* of *Hessen*, would not let slip the faireneſſe of opportunitie.

In the meane time, therefore that Colonell *Stalhansh* was a comming vp to him back againe out of the Land of *Marck*; hee put on a resolution by all meanes to tempt out the Enemie into the field, and to come out of the mountaines and lurking corners. The best way to doe this hee supposed to bee the besieging of *Saltzkoten*, one League distant from *Paderborne*.

The Garrison within the Towne consisted of 340. Foote of Colonell *Westphalens* Regiment, which had heretofore done spoyle enough in the Countrey thereabouts, both in their march and counter-march.

The Felt-Marshall hereupon the 19. 9. of the same *December*, tooke his first view of the said Citie, immediately preparing to assault it. The next day were the Ordnance planted against it, and the Commander and Gouernour within the Towne, by these Letters summoned to Surrender.

The

THe Commander in the City of Saltzkoten *may ſufficiently, by his owne vnderſtanding, make iudgement of my maine intention in thus neere approaching vnto himſelfe and Garriſon: His owne eſtate moreouer, and the caſe hee preſently is in, himſelfe cannot but bee ſencible of; How, namely, hee is at preſent left in a lonely place; where, beſides the feebleneſſe of his walls, there is no reliefe to bee expected from him; nor will I conceale it from him, how that he is already inuironed with a* Swediſh *Army-royall, and that another* Haſſian *Army is euen now hard at hand to come againſt him: And therefore doe I now deſire him to reſolue himſelfe vpon theſe points of Warre:*

Whether he hath not had honour enough in it, that I haue not onely cauſed the Canon to be planted, but haue already played with them likewiſe vpon his Towne?

Or whether he deſires to ſee more Forces brought againſt him?

Or whether to haue a Breach ſhot in his walls before he would ſurrender?

To which extreamity if hee ſuffers it to come, I then aſſure the Commander and his Souldiers, that I will make ſuch an example of

them, that hee ſhall haue cauſe enough giuen vnto him, how in time to bethinke himſelfe, in good time to deliuer vp the Townes Keyes vnto ſuch an Army ſo well furniſhed with Artillery: And this I thought good to let him vnderſtand; His anſwere whereunto I will expect by this preſent Trumpeter, vnto whom (according to the cuſtome of warrs) I deſire you to giue paſſe and repaſſe freely.

Giuen in the head quarter at *Verneburg*, *December*, 10. 20. 1633.

His Maieſties of *Swedens* appointed

Felt-Marſhall,

Dodo,

Baron of *Inhauſen* and *Kniphauſen*.

The

The Townes anſwere.

To the Illuſtrious and Noble Lord *Dodo* Baron of *Kniphauſen*, Lord *Lutzburg*, *Bergum*, *Innelt*, and *Vpplewert*: By his Maieſtie, and the Crowne of *Sweden* appointed Generall *Felt-Martiall*.

YOur Letter of the 10. 20. *of this moneth, was ſafely deliuered vnto our hands, by this bearer the* Trumpeter, *and the Contents thereof wee haue ſeriouſly conſidered: whereupon wee here ſend this our anſwere vnto you; which is, That although wee bee ſomewhat farre off from our Army, yet neuertheleſſe, haue wee ſufficient ſignes and aſſurance giuen vs, in very good time to bee relieued. For this cauſe doe wee hold our ſelues obliged, ſeriouſly to conſider vpon our oath, and to maintaine this our Towne ſo long as poſſible wee are able. At this moreouer wee reioyce, that ſo renowned a Cauallery is already preſented before our Towne; And that more are comming after: As alſo that there bee Articles of agreement already propounded vnto vs, and theſe firmed with his Princely Ecellencies Seale manuall. That the Lord* Felt-Marſhall *hath vouchſafed vs a*

Salue with his Canon, we haue not beene able to withſtand it. But as for ſhewing ſo much honour vnto him and to his Army, as to preſent the Towne Keyes to him, wee intreat him to ſpare vs at this preſent: For whereas wee haue no greater thing to looſe then our honours and good names, wee ſhould in doing otherwiſe, endanger both of them; eſpecially, ſeeing at this preſent time wee are not reduced to the neceſſity of comming to a compoſition. Wee are therefore reſolued to doe our beſt; Both our ſelues and ſouldiers fully being purpoſed to defend our ſelues vnto the vttermoſt of our abilities, vntill our ſuccours may come vp to vs. And thus wee take our leaues, being otherwiſe very ready to doe our beſt ſeruice vnto the Lord Felt-Marſhall *and all his Cauallers.*

Zaltzkoten, December.

11. / 21. 1633.

Elmerhus of *Nihuſen*, Captaine and Commander of the Towne.

Iohn Iames of *Stotzingen*, Gouernour.

Vpon

Vpon receit of this Letter, the Felt-Marſhall kept his men quiet all this day, expecting with patience a more conſiderate anſwere from them; as alſo whilſt the *Landgraue* of *Heſſens* Armie might bee come vp neerer to him. In the Euening was order giuen by the Felt-Marſhall for the mounting of all his Canons; which by breake of day next morning, *December* 12. 22. began to play. The whole Army likewiſe, horſe and Foote, was preſented in Battaglia, before the noſes of the beſieged: And that it might plainely appeare how vnwilling hee was to haue the matter brought vnto extreamities; His Excellencie the ſaid Felt-Marſhall, ſo ſoone as hee perceiued his Canon to haue made the breach, ſaultable for the auoyding of Chriſtian bloodſhed, once againe ſent into the Towne; as in this Letter following.

I Vnderſtand by the Anſwere of the Commanders and other Captaines, which I yeſterday receiued, that the City of Saltzkoten *is reſolued to hold out vntill their reliefes be come vp to them. Their humours in trueth I muſt very well approoue off; but I would haue them withall to vnderſtand, that there was no ſuch thing as reliefes to be expected. For mine owne part, I would giue* 1000. *Duckets to their Armies, that they once had but the courage to ſhew their faces,*

faces, and to present themselues before Saltz-koten; *seeing both their Armies, yours within the City, and your reliefes without, should by Gods assistance find breake-necke entertainement enough from vs. What you meane by the agreement by you mentioned I vnderstand not. But if you forthwith conclude not vpon a reasonable agreement with me, there shall no composition be euer againe offered: And of this let you and yours be well assured, as God liueth. But if your pleasures bee to see more Forces, you may easily obtaine that fauour, but to your owne ruine it will prooue, for that you shall not haue so much as any hope of mercy euer after it. And thus by this present Trumpet you shall send me your direct and categoricall answere, and withall, grant free passe and repasse vnto him, withall according to the custome of Armes.*

Giuen at the head quarter at
Vrneburg, Decem. 12.22.
1633.

By his Maiestie and the Crowne of
Swedens appointed *Felt-marshall*,

Dodo,

Baron of *Inhausen* and
Kniphausen.

This

This Trumpetter did the Commander *Nihauſen* detaine aboue two houers in the Towne: Whereupon was order giuen to his Armie by the Felt-Marſhall, that euery man ſhould doe his vttermoſt.

The Trumpeter being at laſt diſmiſſed, and hee after his comming out, giuing Summons to the Towne by ſounding o his Trumpet: The Commander ſent out his Drum after him to excuſe his owne delay vnto the Felt-Martiall: His pretence for it was, that hee muſt firſt call a Councell of Warre, of all his Officers, that hee might bee able to anſwere the better for himſelfe hereafter, for all theſe his behauiours.

Hereupon was the ſame Trumpet diſpatched backe againe, to ſignifie to the Commander, how that his Excellencie would looſe no more time; and therefore muſt the Commander now abſolutely declare himſelfe, whether or no hee would ſet open his gates preſently? Vpon the comming of this meſſenger to the gates, the Gouernour *Iohn Iames Stotzingen*, deſired conference with ſome Officer of the field of the *Swediſh* partee; Vpon which newes, the Felt-Marſhall ſends his owne Sergiant Major to him. A ceſſation of Armes being commanded vpon it: The Gouernour comming foorth of the Towne vnto the *Swediſh* Maior, tells him that his Commiſſion was perſonally to treate with the Felt-Martiall; and in the meane time is the Trumpet detained in the Citie.

By this time was his Princely Excellencie

the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen*, come to his owne Troopes before the Towne, whoſe opinion was, that the beſt way were to goe to the Houſe of *Verneburg* (as being the head quarter) and there in writing to ſet downe the agreement, and that in the meane time, the truce ſhould be continued: Whileſt this was a doing, the Citizens and Souldiers of the Towne, inuite the *Swediſh* Souldiers to a cup of their owne Beere; telling them that very ſhortly they ſhould bee good friends together.

The *Swediſh* and *Haſſian* Souldiers giuing credit to their faire inuitation, approach vnto the very gates, and there drinke with them. His Excellencie hearing this, gaue command vnto his Officers to keepe their Souldiers well together, and to take heed of comming too neere the gates of an enemie, and to ſhun all occaſion of confuſion.

The Officers hereupon going to performe their charge, and to bring off the Souldiers; A Captaine of the Dragonners, was by a Citizen ſhot thorow and thorow the body; At which inſtant there was ſuch hot fire giuen vpon the vnarmed *Swediſh* (both horſe and foote) that a great many were then wounded, and a many more killed right out vpon the place; Yea, the beſieged not contented herewith, were ſo impudent as to reuile and giue baſe words vnto thoſe whom they dealt thus treacherouſly with, ſaying; Thus muſt the Hereticke *Swedes* bee fetcht ouer, this is the way to handle them.

Thoſe of *Saltzkoten* deale treacherouſly with the *Swedes*.

Newes

Newes being brought of this Barbariſme vnto the *Landgraue* and *Kniphauſen*, iuſt as they were ſetting downe the Articles of Agreement; They were not to bee blamed if they were thorowly enraged to ſee ſuch a cheate, and affront put vpon them.

Immediately hereupon, they both riding to their Troopes, gaue order to let flie their Ordnance, and to make the breach wider, and that their whole Army ſhould turne into it.

To performe this were the Souldiers now moſt eager, not onely out of courage and hope of Booty, but to reuenge withall the death of their fellowes and comrades, thus baſely murdered. But before the Souldiers fell on, there was another Trumpet ſent into the Towne, to deſire them to leaue ſhooting till the *Swediſh* might fetch off their dead and wounded fellow Souldiers. This would not the beſieged hearken vnto, but anſwered with their Muſquets againe, and an hideous ſhooting.

But ſo ſoone as they by and by perceiued the *Swedes* and *Haſſians* to bee falling in among them, and without mercy eagerlie to haue begun the execution, then they cauſed one Drum to beate a Parlee heere, and another there: Then could they hang a white Flag and a Hat in the mouth of their breach; and then on all hands they could crie for quarter, and for mercy. But now were the Victors eares as cloſe ſtopped, as the others had beene heretofore. For by this time had the Felt-Martiall lead on, and encouraged

raged his people to the Assault, put them into the breach, and had giuen them this watchword, *Thus Fortunate.*

And now did both Citizens and Souldiers thinke how to saue themselues; some leaping ouer the Towne Walles on the further sied, others getting into the Church, and turrets of the Gates; but so there could but few escape away, and the most of them were put vnto the sword.

The Gouernour of the Towne (who went vpon two Crutches) hauing hid himselfe in the Church Steeple, was vpon promise of a great ransome taken prisoner by a Lieutenant. But it is beleeued verily that the *Landgraue* will put him vpon a Martiall Court, for the tryall of his life; to see whether hee had behaued himselfe in this Action according to the Law of Armes, or not; For assured it is by those prisoners that were saued, that hee had not aboue halfe a Tun of Powder left to hold out the Towne withall; so that hee had neither reason, nor policie with him, to be thus obstinate, but hath to answere rather (and that very deepely) for so much blood-shedding, and for the destruction of such a Citie.

Saltzkoten set on fire, and then taken.

A little before the assault had beene giuen, was the Towne set on fire, by heauing and shooting in of Granadoes in two seuerall places; which burned so fiercely, that had the besieged beene neuer so well prouided and resolued to haue holden out, yet had they neuer beene able to haue stayed in the breach, the heate of the burning

burning Citie was ſo vehement. And this hath added vnto the obſtinacie of the beſieged.

By this fire was the whole Towne (excepting ſome few houſes) quite conſumed vnto Aſhes, and the whole prouiſion of Corne ſpoiled.

The Salt-coates, or Salt-houſes from whence this Towne had her name, and did get her liuing, were not at all touched by the fire. The moſt part of the Souldiers found good bootie both in the Houſes, and vnder ground, ſo that they could be contented to haue ſuch a day euery weeke.

That Euening did the *Landgraue* and the Felt-Martiall draw off their Troopes, cauſing them to ſtand the whole night following in the open field, in Battaglia: The reaſon for which was, for that the Gouernour of the Towne had very confidently giuen it out, that *Boninghauſen* would bee there that night to relieue him. But this prouing falſe, the Victors next morning marcht againe to *Paderborn*, leauing a ſmall garriſon onely in *Saltzkoten* to keepe thoſe few houſes that are yet ſtanding: And now was the whole Biſhoprick of *Paderborn* quite freed from Imperialiſts.

CHAP. VIII.

More of *Heſſen* and *Kniphauſen*, and ſomething of the Chancelor *Oxenſtiern*, and of his propoſitions for a Diet.

As alſo of *Coninghauſen*, and the new *Spaniſh* Armie of *Celada*.

MVch complaint was made amongſt the Catholikes of *Cullen*, concerning the hard Vſage and burning of *Saltzkoten*, which belonged vnto their Elector, as a Towne of his comendam Biſhopricke of *Paderborn*. The ordinary Auiſoes alſo printed at *Cullen*, Number 1. and 2. to make the Proteſtants more odious; had inuented I know not what miracle of a Croſſe, which was repaired againe by ſome of the *Haſſians*, with the crueltie of *Magdenburg*, and of the dead Proteſtants, then caſt into the *Elbe*, who contrary to the courſe of Nature, ſwome vp the ſtreame with

with hands foulded vp and erected. The Catholike Miracle-monger, was alſo put in mind of the late crueltie vſed by his Partee at the taking of the Citie of *Munden*, ſituate vpon the Riuer *Fulda* and *Weira*; And to iuſtifie the burning of *Saltzkoten*, was the former Relation divulged, with the Letters to it.

Saltzkoten being thus taken, *Kniphauſen* and *Stalhanſh* made toward the City of *Warburg*, whereabouts were ſome of *Boninghauſens* and *L'eremites* men, as if they had come ſo far to relieue the loſt Citie; theſe retiring vpon the comming of the *Swediſh Kniphauſen*, intended not to follow them, leaues the *Landgraue* of *Heſſen* to looke to them, and to thoſe parts; And at the Towne of *Huxter*, paſſeth the *Weſer* into *Brunſwick-land*, with 14. Regiments. Now the intention was to take in the great Citie of *Hildeſheim*, which had ſometimes beene weakly blocked vp by the *Lunenburg* and *Brunſwick* forces.

To goe the roundlier to worke with that ſiege, was the *Finniſh* Colonell *Stalhanſh* reported to bee ſent away with ſome 2000. horſe, and 1000 foote, which if they ſhould proue too weake to force *Hildeſheim*, then was *Gonrtzen* (the ſecond man of the army vnto *Kniphauſen*) to follow with other 4. Regiments. But *Stalhanſh* went not forwards, for that he went backe to the *Landgraue*. And wheras the Garriſon of *Hildiſheim* had towards the end of *December*, fallen out into the neighbour Biſhopricke of *Oſna*, and had pillaged *Quackenburg*, *Padburg*, *Bramſhe*, and other places

places thereabouts; againſt theſe in perſon aduanceth *Kniphauſen*. And at this Towne of *Oſnaburg* I find mention of him *Ianuary* 9. 19. where the beliefe then was, that he would very ſhortly ſet forward againſt *Hildeſheim*: The Garriſon of which Towne, vpon his comming vpon them retired home with all ſpeede vnto their Quarter.

As for *Stalhanſh* hee either went not at all to *Hildeſheim*, or elſe was quickly countermanded; for the Lord Chancellor *Oxenſtiern*, generall director of the warre, hauing beene at *Erfurt* and *Duringen*, to meet there with the great perſonages and Ambaſſadors of theſe parts and Princes, to prepare them for the appointed Diet at *Franckford*, to be held the firſt of *March* follow-this Lord Chancellor going from *Erfurt Ianuary* 14. 24. towards *Hall* and *Magdenburg*; by his direction was *Stalhanſh* ſent backe to *Erfurt*: And there (as the Letters from thence aſſure) was he with 7. regiments ariued, a few dayes after the 20th. of *Ianuary*: What his deſigne was the ſaid Letters could not gueſſe at. And by that time was the Lord *Kniphauſen* himſelfe gone before *Hildeſheim* in *Brunſwick-land*, the ſiege whereof, he hoped in a ſhort time to bring vnto perfection.

Oxenſtiernt propoſitin to the diet of *Halberſtat*.

About *Ianuary* 25. was the Lord Chancellor *Oxenſtiern* at *Magdenburg*, to attend there vpon the States of the great circle of the *Lower Saxonie*, who *Ianuary* 27. were to begin their diet at *Halberſtat*, whether the Lord Cancellor repaired. The Chancellors maine propoſition to them

them was to come into the vnion of *Heilburn*, with those 4. Circles of the Empire which had leagued there together the last *Aprill*, and acknowledged the Prince *Palatine* for elector. The intended diet of *Franckford* was also to bee a generall one for all the Protestants, and would the lower *Saxony* giue a good answere, it would bee a faire induction to the Electors of *Saxony*, and *Brandenburg* to come in also. *Saxony* had not appeared at *Erfurt* as was expected, but *Brandenburg* was said to haue giuen contentment.

But whereas it was reported that *Saxony* was vnwilling to haue the Lord *Oxenstiern* to continue the *Office* of Directorship, and that himselfe began againe to hearken to a Treatie with the Emperour, the feare was, that either it would put off the dyet of *Franckford* vntill the first of *May* following, or else that the backwardnes of so great a Prince, would be a great hinderance either vnto the dispatch or good resolution which was expected from it, whereof we shall speake more hereafter.

To returne to the *Landgraue* of *Hessen* in the Bishopricke of *Paderborne*: The *Swedes* being thus passed the *Weser*, the *Landgraue* presently gaue summons vnto the Countrie of *Lippe*, commanding in particular the Deputy of the Towne of *Lipstat* to appeare before him, and to treate about receiuing of a tolerable Garrison from him. They pretended Neutralitie, and hee pressed for their Categoricall answere the next mor-

Lipstat surrendred to *Hessen* vpon composition.

ning. Whereupon on Wednesday, *December* 18. he aduanceth from *Paderborne* Towne with his owne people, and some *Swedish* led by *Stalhansh*. That night he presented himselfe on both sides of *Lipstat*, and made himselfe Master of a Port or two: Whereupon after summons giuen, and a long dispute about Neutralitie, they were faine to admit of conditions, and the next day receiued the *Landgraue* into their Citie. That day did *Melanders* Regiment light vpon a horse troope of Colonell *wendles*, where killing the Lieutenant and Cornet, they tooke some 30. Prisoners, and 40. horses.

Heere at *Lipstat* the *Landgraue* stayd some dayes to treate with the Townes of the *Mark*, as *Ham*, *Sorst Lunen*, and the rest whom their Lord the Elector of *Brandenburg* was willing for a time to put vnder the *Landgraues* protection; And by the putting in of *Hassian* garrisons into these townes is *Munster* quite blocked. This was concluded about the *Christmas* holy-dayes; *Stalhansh* in the meane time assaulted some of *Boninghausens* forces, and droue them into *Wipperfurd*; and about this time the Citie of *Lemburg* in *Westphalia* was taken by the *Swedish*. Others of *Boninghausens* people in the meane time, fell vpon *Patberg*, and *Bernighausen*, on the Countrey of *Walbeck* to fetch from the Earle thereof, the remainder of the old contribution, *Boninghausens* aduantage was, for that *Hessen* was at that time in the further and lower parts of the Countrie, but he hauing notice of it, sent some good forces

ces to encounter them, besides which there were foure Regiments of Horse and Foote to defend the Countrey, besides the Trayne-bands.

In the end of *December*, the *Landgraue* sent messengers to the Towne of *Brielon*, with whom it was agreed to turne out the Imperiall Garrison in the Towne, and to take in a *Hasbish*. To take possession of this Towne, was the Horse regiment of *Nassaw* sent, & two weake foote companies, *December* 27. These marching along sent their Quarter-master towards the Towne before them: Him the Imperialists light vpon, and by him learned the strength and purposes of the *Hassians*, whereupon they deuided themselues into two Ambushes, disposing of them in the Gardens before *Brielen*, and the other into the Forrests. The *Hassians* mistrusting something by the not returning of their Quarter-master, part themselues immediately into 4. bodies, and so aduanced. That diuision which was to goe by the Gardens were let fly at by the Imperiall ambush, who so readily returned their fire, and leade againe to them, that with the losse of some liues, and 30. Prisoners, the rest were chased into *Brielen*. Of these prisoners did the *Hassians* learne out the other Ambush in the forrest, and that they were two strong for them, retreating thereupon, two companies of theirs were set vpon by the others and beaten, many of the *Hassians* there lost their liberties, and one Ensigne: The other 2. companies that went another way, heard nothing at all of this bickering, but returned

ned safely to their appointed rendeuous with 14 prisoners of the enemy.

In the end of *December*, or beginning of *Ianuary*, went the *Landgraue* himselfe backe into *Hessen*, being at his Pallace of *Cassel* to entertaine the yong Baron *Oxenstiern*, eldest sonne vnto the Chancellor who was come thus farre onward of his way to goe Ambassador into *England*. There was a *French* Ambassador also comming to the *Landgraue*, with offer to make him first *Marshall* of *France*, and 12000. *French* crownes yeerely pension. These the *Landgraue* accepted of, yet vpon condition not to serue the *French* King against the Protestants.

The *Landgraue* being thus absent, and *Kniphausen* gone farre enough off, then begin the Imperialists to peepe abroad againe. *Osterholtz*, *Paul Daube* and *Ermite*, about the 22. of *Ianuary* comes out of the Bishopricke of *Munden*, with a purpose to recouer *Ibaderborne*, but being beaten backe by the Garison in it, they went towards *Warburg*, where finding no *Hassian* Garison, they pillaged the Towne, and tooke all the prouisions along with them, going into *Flota* vpon the riuer *Weser*, where they sate downe. *Boninghausen* also about the same time put abroad againe; He vnderstanding of 9. companies of *Hassians* then lying in the Towne of *Ruden*, in the Bishopricke of *Cullen*, and close vpon the Bishopricke of *Paderborne*, thought vnawares to haue surprised them. *Ianuary* 29. very early in the morning, from about the riuer *Roer* he falls vpon them of *Rinden*,

but

but they hauing notice of his comming, prepared so well to entertaine him, that they killed him 300. men, & tooke 200. prisoners. Amongst the rest was *Lā Molli* said to bee slaine, a man of great esteeme. *Boninghausens* friends of *Cullen* (who write this) suppose, that if he had led on his troopes presently, and not kept them so long in the frost, the enterprise might haue taken his effect. From thence went *Boninghausen* backe againe towards the *Roer*, enquartering at the Townes of *Iserlon*, *Altena*, and *Aeusperg*. *Boninghausen* kept to these parts, both to preuent the *Hassian* Lieutenant generall *Melander*, who lay now vpon the Bishopricke of *Cullen*, some few leagues to the left hand of him, betwixt the riuers *Roer*, *Lippe* and *Rhine*; he there expected also to haue some 7. regiments of the Spanish Marquise of *Celeda* to come ouer the *Rhine* to him, which hauing beene leuied about *Cullen* with the King of *Spaines* money, had layne some time already in the Countrey of *Luxemburg*: But they could not so soone be gotten ouer the *Rhine*; for want of money, (as some write) they were also vncertaine which way to be led, either to ioyne with *Boninghausen*, or to fall into the *Westerwalt* by *Franckford*, or vpon any other place, where there was least appearance of opposition.

About the end of *Ianuary*, had the Imperiall or Leaguish Colonell *Grimberger*, Gouernour of *Andernach*, a designe of retaking the Towne of *Rorort* vpon the *Rhine*, before taken by *Melander*; but his comming was not so sudden as to surprise the garrison; who very ill entertained him and his people; himselfe they deadly wounded, whereof hee shortly after

after died at *Ordingen*: This was a valiant Gentleman, and his loſſe very much bemoaned at the court of the Elector of *Cullen*. In his place was Captaine *Paſman* made gouernour of *Andernach*, by the ſaid Elector. Preſently vpon this did the Imperialiſts which had been turned out of the gariſons of *Hagenaw* and *Zabern*, by the Marſhall *de la Force*, come to the Riuer of *Moſell*, ſending for entertainement vnder the Biſhop of *Cullen*. Theſe alſo, together with ſome others caſhiered by the Duke of *Lorraine*, were ſaid to be appointed to be ioyned to *Boninghauſen*. The report at *Cullen* now, was, that Count *Wolff* of *Manſfield* was there expected, and that he was to be Generall ouer *Boninghauſens* forces, and of the 7. Regiments of *Celada*; which laſt, at this time were no neerer to paſſing the *Rhine* then about *Reymbach*; and the Horſe troopes about *Munſter-Eyfell* in the edge of *Luxemburg*; not were they very haſty to goe further, for that there were ſome *Swediſh* drawing together on the other ſide the *Rhine*. To requite Colonell *Grimbergers* former viſit of the *Swediſh* and *Haſſians* in *Roeroert*; they about the firſt weeke of *February* put ouer the *Rhine*, and ſurpriſed 25. horſmen of the Elector of *Cullens* owne life guard, whom they carried away priſoners with them. The 12. or 14 of *February*, the 7. *Celadiſh* Regiments were come to *Meienfeldt* behind *Andernach*; to which Towne diuers flat-bottom'd Boates were come together from *Bonne* and *Cullen*, to tranſport them ouer the *Rhine*. The Marqueſſe of *Celada* was now treating with the *Culleners*: His 7. Regiments were now ſaid to bee 1600. Horſe, and 300. Foote, to which were added

those of *Zabern* and *Hagenaw*, 5. Companies; consisting of 300. a peece, were also to be sent from *Cullen* after them. To confront them, were the *Hassian* troopes drawne together about *Geissen*. And now was the Protestants diet of *Franckford*, which was first appointed to haue begun the first of *March*, put off for a while; not so much for feare of these 7. Regiments, as because the diet of the lower *Saxony*, & the treaties which the Electors of *Brandenburg* and *Saxony* detained the Lord Director *Oxenstiern* for a while, yet about those parts. About the 24. of *February*, the 7. Regiments passed ouer the *Rhine*; and of the way they tooke, wee shall speake by and by.

The *Hassian* Lieutenant *Melander*, in the meane time tooke in the Citie of *Essen*, betwixt the *Rhine Lippe*, and *Boer*, notwithstanding the *Boninghausen* was so neere to him: this was in the beginning of *February*. After which, that the Imperialists of *Dorken*, in the edge of the Bishopricke of *Munster*, had surprised the Castle of *Raesfelt*, and taken the *Swedish* Commissary *Dorhorff* in it: Hee passed the Riuer *Lippe* at *Dorsten*, to goe against them; for the hinderance of their further progresse in *Munsterland*; vpon this did Colonell *Ketelar* Gouernour there for the *Emperour*, assemble all his forces together to oppose him. The Imperialists of *Munster* also, about 2000. strong, sallyed forth North-ward, and plundered the little countrey or Lord-ship of *Steeneford*, which belonged vnto the Earle of *Bentheim*.

In the meane time went the Felt-Martiall *Knyphausen*, to hasten on the siege of *Hildesheim*; before which

which it is said that he ariued, *Ianuary* the 22. it was written from the Neighbour towne of *Hamelen* vpon the *weser*, that Duke *George* of *Lunenburg*, who had till then beene Generall ouer that Armie; did at that time giue ouer and surrender vnto *Kniphausen*.

And whereas the Catholike Leaguers at *Cullen*, had appointed their Colonell *Paul Daube* to goe to the relieſe of *Hildesheim*, hee durſt not paſſe the Riuer *weser* to doe it; but retired againe from *Flota*, into the Biſhopricke of *Paderborne*.

By mid *February*, had *Kniphausen* made himſelfe maſter of one great *Rauelen* before *Hildesheim*; and was ſaid to labour hard about drawing the water out of the towne ditch.

By this time, the Imperialiſts in *Munſter* and *Weydeburg*, tooke the Houſe or Caſtle of *Ludinhauſen* from the *Haſsians*: In which action they loſt Captaine *Bergun* before it, together with 200. men; which *Bergun* was ſometimes Gouernour in *Oſnabrug*. This *Oſnabrug* being the chiefe Towne of the great Biſhopricke of that name, which ioynes with he Biſhoprick of *Munſter* vpon the North, was now n poſſeſſion of the *Swediſh*; yea and the Lord *Guſtaueſon*, Naturall Son to the deceaſed King of *Sweden*; was by this time enſtalled Biſhop of *Oſnaburg*. The ſolemnitie of it was performed vpon Wedneſday, *Ianuary* 29. the Lord Reſident *Diechman* giuing him poſſeſſion. The Gentry and Commons of the Biſhopricke then alſo tooke their oathes to him, and the next day was the firſt Euangelicall Sermon preached in the Ieſuites Colledge.

The

Boninghauſens people in the meane time, were faine to range about the Earledome of *Waldeck* for their victualls: and ſome of them about Mid *February*, hoping to pillage *Brenna*, loſt 12 men before it. Attempting upon *Mengerickhauſen*, they were worſe uſed: looſing a Ritmaſter among the reſt, who was ſlaine by a ſtone throwne from the Towne-wall upon his head. *Boninghauſens* head quarter was ſtill, *Febr.* 23. about *Aruſperg* upon the *Roer*; where he had now laine a whole moneth together: The Imperialiſts under *Eremite* and *Oſterholtz*, now fall in with *Boninghauſens* rangers to plunder the ſaid Earledome of *Waldeck*: yea, *Eremites* people had like to haue pillaged the Earles owne Caſtle of *Aeolfe*. Others fell upon the Towne of *Roden*: but the ſubiects every where beate them from their walled places. But by that time that the 7 *Spaniſh* Regiments of *Celada*, were ſet over the *Rhine* at *Andernath*, a great part of them under the leading of Colonell *Roveroy*, marching North-Eaſt-ward thorow the countrey of the *Weſterwaldt*, fell likewiſe into this Countrey of *Waldeck*; where they pillaged all the Weſterne ſide and middle of it, for 14 or 16 miles about. So that in this Countrey about this end of *February*, lay the moſt part of the Leaguers forces: which North and South is contiguous with the Land of *Heſſen*: Out of which *Heſſen*, there came 3000 or 4000 men, into the *Weſterwaldt* by the principality of *Beylſteim*, to confront them. Another part of theſe 7. Spaniſh Regiments, put themſelues Southward, into the Biſhopricke of *Triers*, to recover that from the

French and *Swedish*. They tooke their way to the river *Lhen* or *Leau*, but the Swedish breake downe all the Bridges, to hinder their passage.

The French Governour of *Hermansteyne*, sent 800 men unto the Swedish Commander *Laenstein*, to succour them against the *Spanish*. And whereas the *Swedish* (which were but 200 strong in the towne of *Limburg*) supposed themselues too weake to maintaine the place, they therefore for the time surrendred it up unto the French, who were better able from *Hermansteyn*, to maintaine and succour it. The Spaniards comming before this *Limburg*, fell to assault the bridge, but the French gaue so fierce fire upon them, that they were constrained to retire againe, without doing what they came for: Hence returned they ouer the *Rhine*, into their former quarters in *Lawemburg*. The other 4 Regiments likewise, that had done so much mischiefe in *Waldeck*, being not able to get further, either into *Hessen* or *Paderborn:* were enforced to retire again towards *Cullen:* to conioyne with whom, *Boninghausen* was said to march Southward from the River of *Roer*, cleane thorow the land of *Berg*, in the beginning of March. About this time *Boninghausen*, indeed, came towards them with 1500 men as farre as *Wipperford*, upon the river *Wipper*, but he did not yet march up to them.

He being gone from about the *Roer*; some *Hassians* of *Melanders* men then lying in *Hattingen*, upon the same river, March $\frac{14}{15}$ sally out upon some which he had left behind him: and slew 50 men, and gate Booty some 200 Horses. Now were 1500 fresh

fresh men, together with 2 great fire mortars, and 2 other peeces of Ordnance, sent from *Cullen* to the 4 Spanish Regiments: with which they after a while laid siege unto the towne of *Sieberg*, on the River of *Sieg* not farre from the *Rhine*: against *Bonn*, almost. March $\frac{12}{19}$ betwixt 3 and 4 in the morning they strooke up the Alarme before the gates of *Sieberg*: but the Swedes within having notice of their comming, beate them off againe. Other Sweds and Hassians also comming downe upon them, which had made them to retire out of the Earledome of *Waldeck*: they were faine to put over the *Rhine* againe, into the Bishopricke of *Cullen*.

In this meane while was Marshall *Kniphausen*, at the siege of *Hildesheim*: but he leaues his command there, about the beginning of March, or end of *February*: and resignes his army: notwithstanding which, the siege is continued by *Albert Vssler* Lieftenant of the Horse, and by Generall Major *Stolhansh*: Colonel *Conig* also, after a while, was sent with 3000 men to re-enforce the siege of *Hildesheim*; and Generall Major *Leslie* as the report was, should succeed in the Felt-Marshals place unto *Dodo Kniphausen*. Some new Swedish, out of the Marck or land of *Brandenburg*, were about mid March, sent against *Hildesheim*: the Garrison whereof was so strong, that they were able to sally out still: Turne we now to the Hessians.

Melander, being in *Münsterland* in the meane time, sends out the Ritmaster *Motzpach* with two troops of 150 Horse, to discover out some loose

Companies of the enemies. Hee brought word home againe, that Colonell *Schwartzburger* was at that time enquartered in the ſmall City of *Brackenfeld*, with five troopes of Horſe, & 80 Muskettiers. A ſhort reſolution was thereupon taken, to aſſault him; which was done ſo ſucceſſully about the 6 of March, that the Haſſians ſlew one Lieftenant Colonell, one Captain Lieftenant, and ſome other Officers, with many horſemen and ſouldiers. Three cornets, and ſome priſoners were brought away, with about 300 horſes. The Colonell himſelfe, with the reſt of his Officers and Horſemen fled, but the Haſſians had not time enough to purſue them; contenting themſelves to have thus ruinated ſo great a part of the Regiment. March the 7 went *Melander* towards the towne of *Werne*, upon the river of *Lippe*; where there lay ſome 60 horſe and 200 foot of *Boninghauſens*. Vpon the Heath before the towne did the Haſſians draw out into battaglia; which the Boninghauſens perceiving, betook themſelves to their heeles and horſes immediatly, and forſooke their garriſon. After them, was the Count of *Hanaw* ſent off, by *Melander*, who overtaking them the ſame night betwixt *Herbaren* and the City of *Munſter* (whither they thought to have eſcaped) killed Captain *Shenking*, with many other Officers and common ſouldiers: Hee likewiſe brought away 70 priſoners, two Lieſtenants, two Ancients, and a good booty.

About the 10 or 12 of March did ſome 140 Companies of the States of the Low Countryes ſouldiers, led by *Pinſen*, come up the *Rhine*, and landed

landed betwixt *Rhineberg* and *Orsoy*; marching presently into *Hammecken* betwixt *Wesel* and *Dinxlaken*. This was close at the back of *Melander*; and gave great offence (sayes my Writer) at the Court of *Cullen*, that the States should give any assistance unto their enemies the Hassians, which were in the Bishoprick of *Munster*.

Melander after this, cleering some other towns about the river *Lippe*, went and besieged *Dulmen*, a good strong towne, about two leagues North of the river *Lippe*, towards *Munster* City. This made all the Leaguers and Imperialists to looke about them. *Gelehn* that was Governour of *Munster*, he makes towards it; and so does *Boninghausen*, and the foure Spanish Regiments; all were sayd at *Cullen*, to be a going to the releese of *Dulmen*. *Gelehn* marcht first of all into the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*, to stay for *Paul Daube* and *Eremite* with their forces; that so they might go the stronger against *Melander*. The Swedish Commissary Generall *Erich Anderson*, having now intelligence about the 13 of March, how that *Gelehn* was at that time in the little City of *Melle* in the Bishoprik of *Osnabrug*, with 800 Musketiers, and 400 Horse; and that the troopes of the two other Colonels were enquartered in the villages next unto *Melle*; he went out himselfe with a good strong partee to surprize some of them. Hee fell upon those that lay in the village called *Rimsel*; which he so surrounded, that but a few of them escaped: above 130 men (but the most of them Boores) he had the slaughter of, and obtayned 250 horses, with a good booty. *Gelehn*

in the meane time marcht away by a narrow paſſage; in which the Swediſh were not able to hinder him, for that their foot forces could not get to it time enough. The Swediſh Horſe nevertheleſſe, skirmiſhed with him, though they could make nothing of it. Hence went *Gelehn* over the mountaines towards *Werenderff*, two leagues to the Eaſt of *Munſter*; whence he prepared to go to the releeſe of *Dulmen*. The foure Celadiſh Regiments began alſo to march againſt *Melander*, March 22; after they had 10 dayes of provant bread ſent them from the City of *Cullen*; the moſt of which they ſold againe for halfe the worth, pretending they had enough to do to carry their own weapons.

Vpon the 20 of March, about the towne of *Munſter*, the Haſſian Colonell *Merode*, ſurprized the Quarters of the Imperiall Colonell *Eremite*; of which hee diſperſed foure Companies, and tooke three Cornets, with the moſt part of their horſes. The ſame Letters that write this from *Herverden*, affirme withall, that they then (March 23) received it from all places, how that there had lately happned an encounter betwixt the Haſſians and Imperialiſts about *Munſter*, and that the Haſſians obtained the victory, and had taken Colonell *Oſterholtz* priſoner. But of this (ſay they) we expect the confirmation.

Melander for all theſe petty victories, perceiving their whole ſtrength to come upon him, was faine to raiſe his ſiege of *Dulmen*, towards the end of March, and to retire himſelfe into the Biſhoprick of *Reclinhuſen*, betwixt the *Lippe* and the *Roer*, which

which had beene his former Quarters. Hereupon they write from *Cullen*, *Apill* $\frac{1}{11}$, that *Bevinghausen* had by that time taken in the townes of *Paderborne* and *Rogen* againe: and that he was marched 16000 strong to the relieſe of *Hildeſheim*. The ſame letters alſo affirme, that *Melander*, *Stolhanſh*, and all the Haſſian forces, were conioyned to goe againſt him.

Of the Duke of Newburg

And whereas ſomething hath beene before ſpoken concerning the Duke of *Newburg*, (a Prince *Palatine* by birth, whoſe houſe of reſidence is at *Duſſeldorp* at this time; neere unto the place of the warres now laſt ſpoken of) it ſhall not be from our matter to bring in him into the action. And this will alſo be the more pertinent, becauſe of the late mention of theſe *Hollanders*, which landed about *Rhineberck*, and went to lye in *Hammecken*.

This Duke of *Newburg* hoping to obtaine Neutrality from the Swediſh, was very ſecret in his proceedings. It was by ſome ſuppoſed that he had accepted of the invitation of the Catholike Princes of the German League, who offered him to be Generaliſſimo of their forces. And that this title (upon confidence perhaps, he had in the Duke of *Feria* then comming into *Germany*) after he had ſolemnely accepted of, yet upon the thriving of the Swedes and Haſſians aboue in *Germany*, (and eſpecially, ſeeing that after the Duke of *Feria* and his Army were come to nothing, and that the ſtrong and moſt important towne of *Vdenheim* or *Philipsberg* in the *Palatinate* was taken; and the French marcht up into *Germany*) upon all theſe con-

considerations, tis beleeved, the Duke of *Newburg* fell off againe from his Generalissimo-ship, and sent no souldiers along, either with the Culleners, or the 7 Spanish Regiments. He was afraid, withall, of the *Hollanders:* with whom he had Neutrality for his lands in the Dukedome of *Cleve*. And whereas he had suffered some of these new levied Spanish forces, to quarter in this his Country, he sent an Ambassadour unto the States to excuse this, as no breach of the Neutrality; because though the *Spanish* nation be enemies to the *Hollanders*; yet were not these very *Spanish* forces, intended against them. The States answer was said to be to this purpose: That they saw the Duke of *Newburg* was a good hospitable Prince: and therefore they will send him some guests too. Therefore (tis said) that *Pinsen* went up to his Countrey, with forces: who had instructions from the Lords the States, to haue an eye unto the Dukes leuyes and motions. They also sent their Ambassadours to him, to disarme againe: and to give over his levies. For notwithstanding his Neutrality, both with the Swedes and Hollanders; yet gaue he out Patents for the leuying of 12000 men: yea and imposed contributions upon his subiects, proportionable to the maintenance of those numbers. Yea he had already, in the beginning of *February*, made some Musters; and baked provant bread. Thus much also hee put his subiects unto; that such as were not able to pay for others, must serue personally. The Lords the States thereupon, sent their 2 Ambassadours, (the Lord of *Arnheim*, and *Ripperda*, as their names

names are written) about midd *February*, to advise him to disband his new forces; and those especially which he had levied upon Spanish pay. His answer was, That he did it to secure his Country against the Swedish: to which their replye was, That they would be his warrant for it. And whereas, all this notwithstanding, the Duke continued his levies: then did the States send up their *Pinsent*, in March following, both to have an eye to him; and to be neere at hand with his land of *Cleve*; upon the least breach of the Neutrality, or ayding of their enemies. And this, (for the generall) is the present estate of the Duke of *Newburg*: who armes, and yet does nothing: who would faine ayde his fellow Catholicks; pretends to feare the Swedes; does actually feare to offend the Hollanders: and therefore, (openly) dares not aide the Catholicks.

Of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Director, Oxenstiern.

And now, for the Lord Director *Oxenstiern*: Of whose preparations for the Diet of the Lower Circle of *Saxony*, first; and then for a more generall Diet of the Evangelicalls to be held at *Franckford*, afterwards: we have before said something in the title to this Chapter.

This Circle of the Lower *Saxonye*, is one of the potentest, and most considerable, of all the Empire. The Princes, Cities, and States, of it, be most Lutherans. It containes the two Archbishopricks of *Bremen* and *Magdenburg*: the five Bishopricks of *Hildesheim*, *Lubeck*, *Swerin*, *Ratzenburg*, and *Schleswick*. Of secular Princes, these be the chiefest. The King of *Denmark*, for

these lands here, which bee of the body of the Empire. The Dukes of *Saxon-Lawenburg*, of *Brunswick*, of *Lunenburg*, of *Mecklenburg*; and of *Holstein*: with the Counts of *Roffayn* and *Delmenhorst*. Of free Cities and Hanse townes, these five, *Hamborow*, *Mulhausen*, *Northausen*, *Goslar*, *Rostock*, and *Gottingen*: besides those of the Bishops and Dukes before mentioned. All these be States of the Circle; and of their Land-dayes or generall Diets.

That those of this Circle had before leagued together (excepting the towne of *Hamborow*) and had raised a ioynt army for their owne defence, which was commanded by the Duke of *Lunenburg*; the author of the Swedish Intelligencer hath told you in his second part. The Vnion, therefore, which the Lord Director now desired in this Diet, was not a strengthening of their owne league onely; but to bring them in to agree with the Crowne of Sweden, and the Vnion of the 4. Circles, made last yeere in the Diet of *Heilbrun*: The place of the Diet, was *Halberstat*: and the day of the beginning, was *January 27, February 6.* These were said to be some of the first Propositions, to be consulted upon.

1. In what manner the Circle might be brought about, to the *Heilbrunish* conclusions.

2. How the Armie might bee raised for their owne defence, in case of necessity, against the enemy.

3.

What recompence and thankes should be given to the Crowne of Sweden.

4.

How there might be a streighter confederation made among the Protestant Germane Princes; so that they might be able best to defend themselues and succour one another.

THE CONCLVSION and Articles agreed upon at *Halberſtat* the $\frac{17}{27}$ of February, 1634. betwixt the Generall Ambaſſadour and Rixchancellour of the Crown of *Sweden*, *Axel Oxenſtiern*, and the Proteſtant Princes, Peeres, and Cities of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.

BEE it known, &c. Whereas the preſent Princes and States, and alſo the Counſellours, Ambaſſadours, and Deputies of ſuch as could not come themſelves, of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, being upon weighty and urgent reaſons and motives, here aſſembled, have carefully and ripely conſidered, in what great danger, diſorder, and extreme ruinous condition, this famous Circle hath been in for this long time; and moreover, taken it into eſpeciall conſideration, how their adverſaries have in their poſſeſſion and power divers chiefe, ſtrong, and well fortified townes; and withall do ſtill continue their great leavies and preparations for war, both within and without this Circle, bending all their endeavours wholly to conquer this Circle. and to make the ſame the ſeat of warre, thereby to haſten the undoubted oppreſſi-

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on and ruine of all the Evangelicall States and Religion; Therefore they could not do otherwiſe, but to think and to reſolve upon Chriſtian, honeſt, excuſable, and by all Lawes, but eſpecially by the Statutes and Conſtitutions of the Roman Empire, permitted and approved meanes, whereby the ſaid States might recover what hitherto both againſt God and the humane Lawes, hath been taken and with-holden from them; and withall redreſſe and deliver their poore oppreſſed and diſtreſſed ſubiects from the miſeries and calamities which this great while they ſuffer; defend and maintaine them from all wrong, unlawfull force and power; and thus leave behinde them to the poſterity, a true teſtimony of the dutifull care they have for the glory of God, for the preſervation of the true Religion, and of the liberty of their Country, and their owne protection, and of their friends.

1 And accordingly having in the name of God, well conſidered and maturely weighed the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Article of the propoſition, they have found it very neceſſary, to make before all things among themſelves, the Princes and States of this Circle, a true, faithfull, and unfained conjunction, confederation, and union of their Counſels, Minds, and Armes; And therefore as they are already bound together as united members of the ſaid Circle, according to the Conſtitution of the Empire; ſo now by theſe preſents they do conjoyn and binde themſelves together in the firmeſt ſort, to ſtand and to keep faithfull together, and none to forſake the other, but willingly to ſpend together

their blood, goods, and lives; and withall patiently to undergo and ſuffer together, what proſperity and adverſity the warre uſually doth afford.

2 And calling to minde how the Circle of *Vpper Saxony* (as their neereſt neighbours) hath alwayes kept a good correſpondence with this Lower Circle, They do think fit with all poſſible ſpeed to invite the ſame to the like ſtreighter conjunction and union, not doubting, but the Elector, Princes, and States of the ſaid Circle, will not diſlike, but rather approve of this well intended care, and reſolution; and as they hitherto (to their immortall honour) have done, ſo hereafter they will aſſiſt the Evangelicall affaires, advancing the ſame with an unanimous and conſtant counſell and aſſiſtance: and to the ſame end ſhall alſo the Evangelicall States of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* be invited.

3 Wheras it cannot be denied, what the daily experience more than ſufficiently doth witneſſe, namely, that it doth much concern all the Evangelicks to joyne and frame by their good intelligence, love, and conjunction, one body together; and withall to direct all their intentions, counſels, actions, and affections, to one and the ſame end: Therefore the Princes and States of this Circle of *Lower Saxony*, have concluded to enter into a Chriſtian, moſt juſt, and reaſonable confederation, alliance, and conjunction with the foure confederate Vpper Circles, and withall with the renowned Crown of *Sweden*, and inſtead thereof, with the Chancellour and authorized Ambaſſadour of the ſaid Crown in *Germany*, the Lord *Axel Oxenſtiern*, Baron, &c. And they intend

intend to agree and conclude about the manner and conditions of the ſaid conjunction, at the next intended meeting or aſſembly at *Franckfort.*

Meane while, becauſe the Catholick league and her adherents are not idle, but ſtill labouring and endeavoring with their uttermoſt power, to go on in their warlike preparations, and to advance their bloody deſignes both within and without the Empire:

4 Therfore it is agreed and concluded, to prevent and avoid the extreme danger which hangs (as it were) over our heads, and alſo to free and aſſure this Circle from further perill, that forthwith there ſhall bee rayſed and brought together, the eighteen times double Roman army, amounting to the number expreſſed in the laſt Matricular book of the Circles: and to this effect, aſſignation, and order is to be given for the leavying both of the Recrewhes and other Regiments, unto every member of this Circle: And concerning the mony, it is alſo agreed, that there ſhall be payd monthly into the common treaſure of the Circle, the contribution contained under the title of the twelve times double Roman army.

5 In conſideration wherof, all other ſubſidies and contributions, promiſed and agreed upon in former particular alliances or treaties, are to ceaſe, all exemptions bee taken away: and alſo all troopes both of horſe and foot, now enquartered in the Dominions of the Princes and States of this Circle, eſpecially in the Earldomes of *Hohn* and *Reinſtein*, are to be withdrawn without any exactions, except

the

the foreſaid aſſigned Regiments of the new intended army; *Item* the townes of *Muhlhauſen* and *Northauſen* are to remain in the liberties of the Circle, and bee henceforth freed from the impoſitions layd upon them by the orders made at *Erfort.*

6 The generall direction of the ſaid army, having been preſented unto the Lord Rixchancellour: his Excellency both upon the earneſt inſtance of theſe States, and out of the affection he bears to the Evangelick affaires, hath accepted thereof: and upon his advice, the moſt illuſtrious Prince, *George* Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Luneburg*, hath been named and appointed Generall; and the Right honourable *Iohn Banier* Knight, Counſellour of the Crown of *Sweden*, Fieldmarſhall of the ſaid army. Other particularities touching this matter are referred to the ſaid aſſembly at *Franckfort.*

7 And that in the meane time all things might the better ſpeed, a reaſonable equality obſerved, none more than his neighbor charged or troubled, and all miſ-intelligence removed; there is preſently eſtabliſhed a Councell of this Circle, carefully to obſerve, provide, and take order in all that ſhall be done, that it do tend and turn to the good of this Circle, and of the common cauſe: And particularly, that in all the marchings, paſſings, and enquarterings of the forces, the fitteſt times and places be obſerved, all misbehaviours and unrulineſſe avoyded, and puniſhed; all poſſible and equitable equality kept: And therefore no State or member of this Circle ſhall be bound hereafter to receive or give paſſage or quarter to any troops, without expreſſe

preſſe order from the ſaid Councell of the Circle: and whenſoever any ſuch paſſing and enquartering ſhall bee requiſit, the States and members of the Circles ſhall then firſt bee adverti ſed by the ſaid Councell, the better and in good time to provide all neceſſary victuals and other things.

8 Particularly it is found moſt neceſſary, that henceforth there bee not ſuffered any ſuperfluity of baggage, nor victualers horſes, the ſame being moſt prejudicious & comberſome to the expedition and army, and moſt harmfull by reaſon of the forrage: and therefore the Councell of the Circle is well to conſider and reſolve to reforme and uſe the Lord Directors advice and help in the ſame.

9 There are appointed certain townes for the Magaſins, and the treaſure or contributions; and withall there hath been made a conſent and agreement by the States for the gathering of all needfull and requiſit proviſion of victuals, ammunition, and other things; wherein every one will not faile to do his duty: and for the receipt thereof there are now named a generall Treaſurer and other officers for the ſaid corn, mony, and munition.

10 The Law of warre, and whatſoever concerns the ſame, ſhall not ſerve againſt any amongſt the confederates; but whatſoever ſhall bee taken or gotten from the enemy at common expences, and by generall aſſiſtance, not belonging either properly or by reaſon of treaty or alliance unto ſome other State, and where other Evangelick States have no right nor intreſt in, the ſame ſhall bee converted to the common good and uſe of the warre.

11 It is also agreed upon and concluded, whatsoever the Evangelick States of the neighbouring Circle of *Westphalia*, whether they be Cities, Towns, or Dominions, Castles, or houses of Noblmen, shall pay and bee obliged to contribute unto this warre, wholly intended for the common good, and for the deliverance and defence as well of the sayd Circle of *Westphalia*, as of the States of this Circle of *Lower Saxen*.

12 *Item*, whatsoever shall be recovered and gotten, whether by way of contribution, conquest, or other advantage, from the enemies countryes; that the same shall bee brought into the Treasury established for this Circle, whereby the same may bee releeved: as also the quarters that shall bee gotten from the enemies by our said army, shall ease and supply those of this Circle.

13 Whereas unevitable necessity hath enforced this Circle to lay siege before the City of *Hildesheim*, and to block up both the strong towne of *Wolfenbuttel*, and other places lying on the *Weeser*; therefore, according to the setting and appointment made of the necessaries thereunto belonging, every Prince and State of this Circle is to pay his quota or portion with all expedition; and deliver or send without misse, the sayd imposition and assignation for the maintenance of the Regiments imployed in the sayd siege, as long as it shall last.

14 Forasmuch as it will bee needfull, and doth much concern the desirable generall conjunction and alliance of all the Evangelick States (which is to bee hoped and looked for at the said universall

assembly

aſſembly at *Franckfort*) principally to think and conclude upon a conformity and equallity. Therefore the States of this Circle of *Low-Saxen* do eſteem it both behoofull and neceſſary, to communicate, adviſe, and conclude about all theſe moſt important and weighty matters, that the fitteſt reſolution be taken in whatſoever ſhall bee thought good to do, to change, to amend in, or to adde to this concluſion.

15 And becauſe this arming is by our enemies enforced upon us, and only undertaken by us for our defence and ſafety, and eſpecially for the recovering and reeſtabliſhing a Chriſtian, honeſt, and aſſured generall Peace in the holy Roman Empire: Therefore upon mature deliberation of the fift Article of the Propoſition, the Princes, and States, and Deputies here aſſembled, have been very glad to underſtand, that his royall Majeſty of *Denmark*, &c. doth intend to reaſſume and take againe in hand, and go on in his former laudable interpoſition, and Treaty of Peace; and for the ſame reaſon, it is deſired that both the preſent Princes and States, as alſo thoſe that are abſent (being adviſed by their Ambaſſadours and Deputies) do carefully conſult and communicate their opinions together about the manner, meanes, and aſſurances, concerning the ſaid deſired Peace; that with the more hope and ſucceſſe they may thereof ſufficiently open their minds unto and conferre with the reſt of the Evangelick Electors, Princes, States, at the ſaid generall aſſembly at *Franckfort*, whereby may appeare both their great inclination to a good peace

and quiet, and alſo their grateſull affection towards the Crown of *Sweden*, for the great merits and deſerts in Evangelick affaires.

16 And foraſmuch as the houſe of *Holſtein* and the City of *Lubeck* have neither been invited, nor preſent by their Deputies at this aſſembly of this Circle; it is concluded that the concluſion thereof ſhall bee diſpatched unto them by the preſent Princes and States, who do not doubt, but that they alſo will not refuſe to contribute, cooperate, and to pay their due portion (according to the Conſtitutions) in this moſt dangerous condition and perillous ſtate of this Circle.

Laſtly, the Princes and States of this Circle of *Lower Saxen*, do here unanimouſly atteſt and proteſt, that this their concluſion and reſolution, taken by them upon urgent occaſions and reaſons, is not meant to offend or trouble in any wiſe any Evangelick Elector, Prince, or State; much leſſe to prejudice or hinder any of them in their Soveraignties, Principalities, Highneſſe, Liberties, Iuriſdictions, Rights, or Iuſtices; and particularly, the holy Roman Empire, or the fundamentall Lawes, Rights, Conſtitutions, or other wholſome and laudable Concluſions and Orders of the ſaid Empire or Circles, or the dignity and prehemínence thereof.

In witneſſe whereof, the preſent Princes, States, and Ambaſſadours, and Deputies, and Counſellors of this Circle have ſigned and confirmed this Act with their own hands and ſeales. Given at *Halberſtat* the 17 of February. 1634.

The

The Diet being ended, with this good conclu-ſion, namely to raiſe 22000 men, whereof it was ſayd *Lunenburg* ſhould bee Generall, and *Bunier* Feltmarſhall, the Lord Director went from thence to *Stendel*, to meet with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who went from his Court of *Berlin* on Thurſday February $\frac{6}{16}$ towards the ſame *Stendel*, to treat with the Director. This Elector likewiſe had already ſent his Chancellour *Gotz*, with other Deputies, onwards to the future Diet of *Franckfort* on the *Mayne*. Tis ſaid that the Elector agreed very well to the Diet of *Halberſtat* and the Lord Director. From thence went the Lord Director homewards towards *Franckfort*, treating by the way at *Wittemberg*, with the Elector of *Saxony*; whereupon *Arnheim* ſent ſome Regiments to joyn with Duke *Bernard*. Thence went hee to *Erfort*, and ſo to *Franckfort*; where hee was pompouſly entertained, March 24: and on our Eaſter eve, the Diet tooke his beginning. There was the Landgrave of *Heſſen* in perſon; with many other Princes.

OF THE AFFAIRES IN *Sileſia*, and of the Generaliſſimo (the Duke of *Fridland*) his death.

CHAP. X.

WHereas it will not be amiſſe (we hope) to beſtow here ſome few leaues or lines on the lamentable death of him, who by the actions of his life hath oftentimes afforded us many a diſcourſe. Therefore wee will preſent vnto you a ſhort view, of what paſt a little before, at, and after, the murther committed on the perſon and friends of that great Imperiall *Generaliſſimo*, the Duke of *Friedland*; as things coadherent to what we treat of.

About ſuch time as the Duke of *Friedland* pretended a peace with the Swedes and Princes of the Vnion, (whereof we haue ſpoken in our fifth part) certaine Letters written at *Vienna* in *Auſtria* Sept. the 13 were intercepted, by which not onely the end of the Treaty of peace in *Sileſia*, but other plots, and counſels of the Popiſh party were alſo clearely diſcovered. The tenor of which letters was as followeth;

P. P. I haue privately learned by ſome principall Officers, that as long as the chiefe commanders

ders in *Silesia* and *Saxonie* are Masters of the field, the Imperiall army is secure from danger. For by our promises and late devised treaties of peace, we have already gained more then we could haue done with 20000 souldiers, which putteth us in hope that the blessed Mother *Mary*, will both be present with us, and further us in our designes. For the forces of the Duke of *Fridland*, by these actions, are not onely much increased, but the Heretikes are also so troubled, and divided amongst themselues, that now they will scarce trust each other, but every man looking to his owne private ends, gapeth after his owne peculiar gaine, his owne particular pacification, like so many snarling Curres, snapping each at other. The Swedish government, beginneth to be so odious to the Heretickes, that it is no question but like a ship without a Pilot, they will quickely split upon the Rocks, and lose themselues. The Elector of *Saxen* (as things now stand) will much promote the businesse. The King of *Denmarke* will attempt the destruction of *Swedland*, and perswade the other Princes to his opinion. The most Christian King shall shortly be sent to his grave, and his brother advanced to the Kingdome. The Catholike King will give the Hollanders more then their hands full, his Plate-Fleete returning yeerely laden with treasure from the Indies, and the King of *Denmarke* hath raised the Custome in the Sound, the *Elve* and *Weser*, to the great offence of the people, which yet he intendeth to continue, and by all meanes assist our party.

In

Into the County of *Tyroll*, and the Country of *Swaben*, the Duke of *Feria* joyning with the *Bavarians*, shall first take the places neere the *Danube*, and then breake thorow the Dukedome of *Wirtemberg* into the *Palatinate*, to disperse the scattered handfulls of the enemy there, and deliver the Duke of *Lorraine*. The Duke of *Fridland* with one part of his Army shall invade *Thuringia*, *Franconia* and *Hessen*, with the other, passing the *Oder*, the *Elne*, and the straights of *Vpper* and *Lower Saxony*, shutting up the passages after him, shall bring these parts to his subiection. It is almost incredible, how happily our councells goe forward, and with what earnestnesse, our Pensioners weary of the Swedes, prosecute their intentions. The heavens at last, will take away these troubles, better things will follow, that after the conquest of the Heretickes, wee may render thankes to all the Saints.

N B. The Elector of *Cullen*, supported with the helpe of the Spaniards will not cease, till hee have restored the whole Countrey of *Westphalia*, with the other Bishops into their former estate. This is our generall peace, one Sheapheard, one Sheepfold, and one Monarke.

Thus much said those intercepted letters. But how the said last treaty betwixt the Duke of *Fridland* and *Arnheim* did proceed, and how on a sudden it broke off to the great confusion of the protestants in *Silesia*, that you have understood formerly, in the latter end of the fifth part of our German History; Where even as the unexpected breaking

king of that false treaty did almost breake the necke of the protestant army and affaires: So the unlooked for taking of *Ratisbone* brake the necke of the Duke of *Fridlands* prosperous proceedings in *Pomerania* and *Silesia*; for the advises that were brought of the losse of the said City, made *Fridland* to change his minde, and forced him to speed his march backe againe towards *Bohemia* and *Austria*, Where Duke *Bernhard* caused great feare. But the yeere being farre spent, snow and frost did freeze *Fridlands* further designes; Who having, by the sending of 4 Regiments into *Passaw*, assured that passage and country to the Emperour, retired himselfe to *Pilsen*; Where, instead to assault others, he was assaulted (and almost carried away) by the gout.

Notwithstanding this sickneſſe, was *Friedland* carefull enough to giue and receiue dispatches, and to advance the Emperours service. About the beginning of Ianuary last, the troopes which he had left under *Gallas* and *Shafgotz* in *Silesia*, tooke the towne of *Wartenberg* upon composition, but contrary to the same, they tooke and detained all the Swedish garrison prisoners there. Some few dayes after they also tooke by assault the towne of *Namslaw*. But least the Swedes might be blamed of unthankefulneſſe, in not requitting those new-yeeres-gifts, which the Imperialists in the said two places had bestowed on them: Therefore Colonell *Transtorf*, commanding the Swedish troopes that lay in *St. Iohn* and *Sanda*, sent some troops of Dragoons and other horse towards *Zedlitz* (about 3 leagues from thence) there to visite the enquartered Imperialists

rialiſts under Collonel *Heſenburg*. This Collonel being advertiſed of the Swedes comming, drew his troopes together, and with ſome 4 companies came out of the towne into the field, where meeting too ſoone with the ſaid Sweds, he was in the beginning of the skirmiſh ſlain by a bullet, wherby the Sweds got the advantage, that they put the Imperialiſts to flight, and ſlew of them about 200. The like new-yeers gift did the Swediſh Garriſons of *Oppeln* and *Brieg* beſtow on the Imperiall troopes that lay enquartered in the places neere about them; Whereof in the ſpace of 14 dayes by divers viſits they overthrew 14 companies. This befell betwixt the tenth and fiue and twentieth of *Ianuary* laſt.

And about the very ſame time, *Friedland*, who hitherto had alwayes plaid both the Foxe and the Wolfe, well to ſerue his Maſter, could not eſcape the trap, which envie and ſlander had laid for him at the Imperiall Court.

But becauſe the cauſes of his diſgrace and death, by ſeverall relations, are made as different, as divers are the affections of the relators: We therefore (without any partiality) will here impart unto you ſome of the one and the other party. The firſt taken out of *Mercurius Gallobelgicus*, lately come over, ſaith thus.

Friedlands Story and death.

THe Duke of *Fried.* hitherto with all care and faithfulneſſe had both oppoſed the Swedes and to his power promoted the welfare of the houſe of *Auſtria*,

Austria, yet could not avoide the informations, and accusations of some malicious persons, for some there were, who charging him with suspition of treason, as plotting the destruction of the Austrian family, not onely perswaded, but also preuailed with *Cæsar* to remove him from his office and to appoint another Generall; all which was to him discovered not unseasonably. Therefore having called his Colonels, and prime Officers together at *Pilsen* the 22 of *Ian.* he shewed them, that now he would relinquish his place of Generall, not concealing the reasons which moved him thereunto. But at the earnest request of the Commanders, and Officers he altered his mind, adiourning the Abdication of his Office, untill he got meanes to satisfie his souldiers, they againe by writing assuring him, that they would still attend him with all faith and diligence, that they would omit nothing, which shou'd be for the benefit and safety of himselfe and the army, that if need required, they would spend their bloud and lives for him, and punish them as traitors, and periured persons, which should forsake his party, and doe otherwise.

The Duke of Friedland is suspected of treason.

The relation of which proceedings being brought to the Emperour by the adversaries of the Duke, who left out no argument of exaggeration to make the thing more odious, He presently by a proclamation affixed to the Gates and sent to the principall Officers of the army, absolved the souldiers from the oath of fealty made to the Duke, and commanded them to yeeld their obedience to *Mathias Gallas* the Lieftenant-Generall, till

The Emperour absolveth his souldiers from the oath of fealty to the Duke of Friedland

there was another Generall ordained, under penalty of an heauy punishment to them, which should doe otherwise, proclaiming also a pardon to all them which at *Pilsen* had obliged themselues to the Duke if they would returne to his obedience, two onely excepted, whom he had understood, to haue beene principall agents in this rebellion.

A Proclamation against the D.

The former Proclamation against the Duke was seconded by another, the purport and effect whereof, was as followeth: That he doubted not but that it was sufficiently knowne to all the Colonels, Officers, and all the souldiers of what ranke soever, to what honours and dignities he had advanced, what benefits he had done to the Duke of *Fried.* and contrariwise, what pernicious conspiracies the 12 of *Ian.* the Duke had made against the house of *Austria*, perswading the principall Commanders of the army, to subscribe to the combination. But now since this confederation was of no effect, *ipso jure*, he by this present proclamation did nullifie and annihilate it. And that whereas he certainely understood, that the Duke gaping after his Empire, and Kingdomes, did traiterously deuise the destruction of him and his family, and striue to draw the Officers of the army to his party, he was now resolved to cashiere him of his Office, and did therefore will and command, that the whole army, should give their obedience, to *Matthias Gallas*, the Count *Altringer*, *Balthasar de Marradas*, *Francis Octavius Piccolomini*, *Rodolph Collorede*, and their under Officers, and obey their commands.

By this Proclamation thus published, the Duke easily

easily perceived the danger which hung over his head; for avoyding whereof, he resolved to joyne with the *Evangeliacall* party, and not onely undertaketh a treaty with *Francis Albert* Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg*, the *Saxon* Field-Marshall, but sendeth his Chancellour also to *Christian* Marquesse of *Culmbach*, who upon admittance spake as followeth.

The D. determineth to take part with the Evangelicall party.

Although the Duke of *Fried.* as it is evidently knowne to all men, neglecting his owne profits and private occasions, onely endeavoureth to settle a peace in Germany and to put a period to the late bloody warres, he hath now to his great griefe understood, that (his faithfull offices hitherto done, altogether unrespected) he is enviously accused, and with cunning calumniations traduced in the Emperours Court, that his souldiers are injoyned no longer to be under his command, and that *Gallas* is deputed to his office and charge; who with his complices, labour to take the Duke prisoner, and bring him captive to *Vienna*; Yet nevertheless hee not desisting from his first determination of establishing a peace, would desire the Marquesse first to nominate the time, and place, when, and whither he himselfe might come with a small retinew, for conference, and afterwards if he would send any man to *Egra*, whither he knowes, *Arnheim* and Duke *Bernard* would both come, he would further declare his intention, and then, when he had spoke with the Marquesse himselfe; he would give a meeting to the Chancellour of *Sweden* and the French Embassadour, with whom he would consult for

what was to bee done afterwards.

A little time before *Francis Albert* Duke of *Saxen Lawenburg*, at *Ratuben* had informed Duke *Bernard* of *Fridlands* intention, desiring him without delay to post to *Egra*, *Fridland* himselfe also by his letters, and some Curriers, urging him to make haste thither with all his army But Duke *Bernard* not thinking it wisdome to beleeve him easily, who had formerly deluded others with faire pretences; though his forces were ready, yet still provided against all casualties, and made no expedition thither, untill the unexpected murder of the Duke and his followers was openly known and divulged.

The Duke of Fried. *and some of his followers slaine at* Egra.

For when the Duke of *Fridland* Febr. 14, with the Camp marshall *Illow*, the Counts *Tersky*, and *Kinsky*, *Butler* a Colonell, *Newman* a Captaine of horse, and other officers, guarded with 5 troops of horse, and 200 foot, were come from *Pilsen* to *Egra*, *John Gordon* Lieftenant to Count *Tersky*, then Governour there, and *Walter Lesley* Captaine of the Court of Guard, both Scots, and *Butler*, who was afterwards of their combination conspired to murder them, because they understood they would turn to the Evangelicall partie, which they thus effected, Febr. 15. The conspirators invited *Illow* the Fieldmarshall, the two Counts *Tersky* and *Kinsky*, *Newman* Captain of horse, and 3 other officers to supper in the Castle, who suspecting no evil came accordingly. But supper being done, at the time appointed by the conspirators, betwixt nine and ten of the clock, the number of the Guard, both

in

in the Caſtle and Market place was augmented with a new ſupply, and the upper gate of the Caſtle being opened (no man obſerving it) there entered ſuddenly a company of Iriſh Muskeriers, Dragoons, which ſerved under *Butler*, who preſently enter into the chamber where the gueſts were ſtill ſuſpecting nothing, and with their ſwords drawn, cry out, Who is for *Cæſar*, who? *Gordon*, *Butler*, and *Leſley* returne this acclamation for an anſwer, Long live *Ferdinand*, long live *Ferd.* and drawing their ſwords, ſtand aſide. This done, the Iriſh fall upon the two Counts, *Tersky* and *Kinsky*, *Illow*, *Newman*, and the reſt, ſo impetuouſly, that *Illow* & *Kinsky* were inſtantly ſlain: *Tersky* who was reputed to bee fortified by enchantment, as carefull of his ſafety, flyeth into another roome, but there was ſhot, and dyed; *Newman* deadly wounded, crawled into a Storehouſe, and there fell down dead. The attendants of the ſlain were purpoſely carried to another roome under colour of ſupper, which made this maſſacre the more eaſie for the conſpirators, of whom *Gordon* and *Butler* were chiefe.

When theſe murders were done in the Caſtle, *Gordon* had charge of the Caſtle, and *Leſley* of the Court of Guard. But *Butler* with the Captain of his Musketiers, and twelve Harquebuſhers, and many other which followed him, ſet upon the Dukes lodging, where breaking up the gates, and wounding the Cup-bearer in the ſhoulder, as hee was bringing his Lord a Bowle of Beere, the Captain with his partizan runs the Duke through ſtanding in his ſhirt at the table, who not ſpeaking one word

word, fell down and gave up the ghoſt. Thence the Dukes corps was carried into the Caſtle, and they which were ſlain, were given to be pillaged by the ſouldiers, who left them not ſo much as a ragge beſides their ſhirts. A wonderfull tempeſt without ceaſing, laſted all the time of the maſſacre, the very firmament (it ſeemed) deteſting ſuch execrable villanies.

And yet this Butchery was not intended to bee done at *Egra* only, but at *Prague* alſo many of the principall Officers who adhered to the partee of *Fridland*, were ſlain, and many captivated. Then *Piccolomineus* having gotten into *Pilſen* by a wile, having ſlain the Captain of the Garriſon, becauſe hee favoured the Duke of *Fridland*, took in the town, and ſubjected it to *Cæſar*.

Thus much relates *Mercurius* of this matter: now we will give you what ſoone after this execution was publiſhed thereof at *Bruſſels*, whereof the title is:

The later, truer, and more particular report of what paſt from the 14 *of Febru. untill the end of that month, concerning the rebellious & traitrous* Albert *of* Walſtein, *late Duke of* Fridland &c.

In

FREIDLANDS STORY AND DEATH.

IN the yeare 1634. in the moneth of *Februa-ry, Fridland* being at *Pilsen*, sent order to all the Imperiall Forces to be present on the 22 of that moneth with Armes and Baggage on the White hill neare to the Citie of *Prague*, and there hee intended to make them to take an oath, and sweare to acknowledge none but him, & afterwards to make his entry into *Prague*, and be crowned *King of Bohemia*, and whilest he should be busied in making this assembly of forces, and his rendezvous, the enemy should enter into the

Kingdome of Bohemia, there to joyne with him, and effect his deſignes. And beleeving that the ſaid ſouldiers were already at the appointed place, to wit, on the White Hill, he ſent the *Count of Tertzki* his brother in law from *Pilſen*, to prepare all neceſſaries; take poſſeſſion of the ſaid City of *Prague*, & to take the charge over the Garriſon, which conſiſted of two Regiments of infantery: *Tertzki* being arrived three leagues neare the towne, underſtood the *Emperours* ſouldiers had order not to ſuffer any to enter, nor to receive any body, or command from *Freidland*, and that they had already ſworne to his *Imperiall Majeſty*; for which cauſe hee returned towards *Pilſen*, and advertiſed *Freidland* therof, who anſwered him: *Our deſignes are diſcovered, ſince neither* Gallas, Altringer, *nor* Piccolomini *come, and that the Regiment of* Deodati *marcheth towards* Budweis. And therefore hee commanded thoſe Regiments which were about *Pilſen*, &

on

on the borders of the enemy, to wit, the Regiment (of a thouſand dragons) of *Colonell Butler* an Iriſh man, the Regiment of *Cavalry*, of the *Count of Tertzki* of 600 horſe, and the Regiment of *Iules Henry of Saxen*, 600. horſe more, leaving the ſaid Dukes Regiment of infantery in the ſaid Citie of *Pilſen*; and cauſed the Lieutenant Colonell to ſweare that hee would never deliver the place without his order, and that the Artillery conſiſting of 70 Pieces, with all the ammunition, ſhould be ready to march whither, and when it ſhould bee commanded. And in caſe the *Imperialiſts* ſhould come and beſiege the ſaid Towne of *Pilſen*, that hee ſhould ſet the ammunition on fire, and naile the Ordnance, and then render themſelves upon compoſition. Thus *Freidland* tooke his journey towards *Egra*, with the aforeſaid Regiments, where his two beſt Regimēts of foot did expect him; the one of the ſaid *Tertzki*, whoſe Lieutenant Collonel

Gordon a Scotchman, was lodged in the ſaid towne, the other of *Collonel Preiner*, without the towne.

Meane while Collonel *Butler* conſidering apart with himſelfe how hee might doe a worthy ſervice (with the Officers of his Iriſh Nation, on whom he moſt truſted) both to God, to the *Emperour*, and to the houſe of *Auſtria*, and a publike good to all Chriſtendome, to take the ſaid *Fridland* priſoner, and ſo to ſend him to his *Imperiall Majeſty*: on the other ſide conſidering the great difficulty of ſuch an attempt, becauſe he truſted no other Nations, hee did delay his enterpriſe untill hee came to *Egra*, where he imparted the buſineſs to the ſaid *Gordon*, Governour of that Towne, who was his great friend; as likewiſe *Gordons* Sergeant Major named *Walter Leſley*, foreſeeing all the 'perill which threatned them, for as much as *Fridland* himſelfe had formerly informed them, that the *King of Hungary* would

would goe into the field againſt the *Emperour* his Fathers will, with intention to take the chiefeſt forces of the Army; and that therefore he was reſolved to aſſiſt the *Emperour*; that hee had yet ready money enough to leavy 30000 men; and likewiſe that he expected the enemy, for his ſuccours, praying them to remaine with him, and that he would largely recompence them, ſhewing them thereupon a letter of *Frances Albert Duke of Saxen.* They having heard him thus diſcover his treaſon, ſecretly met together and joyning with them the Sergeant Major of the ſaid *Butler* named *Robert Giraldine*, an Iriſh-man, and theſe Captains *Walter d'Ebrox*, *Dionyſius Macdaniel*, *Edmund Bierk*, and Captaine *Iohn Braun*, who had order to keepe and watch the ſtreets, and let none goe out of dores, whileſt they made the premeditated execution, having firſt ſworne to one another, to performe it or to dye, chooſing amongſt them a Sergeant Ma-

jor and two Captaines, to wit, the ſaid Captaine *Robert Geraldin*, with order to goe with a certain number of Iriſh ſouldiers, to the houſe of *Illo*, and Captaine *Dionyſio Mac-daniel* with twenty Iriſh men towards *Fridlands*; Captaine *d' Ebrox* with other twenty Iriſh ſouldiers, to *Tertzki's* and *Kinsky's* lodging, who were lodged together, not truſting any other Nation, nor the ſouldiers of the Garriſon. Afterwards conſidering that ſo many ſeparations might occaſion ſome uproare or tumult in the City, they deliberated to invite to ſupper into the Caſtle theſe foure, *Tertzky*, *Kinsky*, *Illo*, & *Tertzki* his Captaine of the Guard, who heretofore had bin Secretary and Chancelor to *Fridland*, named *Newmã*. And as indeed they were invited by Sergeant Major *Leſly* in the name of Coll. *Butler*, and of Lieutenant Collonel *Gordon*, ſo they all came in a Coach, and being at Table at the deſſert, thoſe three Captaines entred, who had undertaken that

execution

execution, cauſing the ſaid Iriſh ſouldiers to come alſo in, two and two, three and three, and in greater number together, till they came to the number of forty, as well Officers, as ſouldiers, and amongſt them was one Spanyard, paſſing through the Guard of the German ſouldiers, who was at the Caſtle gate, truſting the Dutch Lieutenant would let them enter without contradiction, who notwithſtanding knew not to what end they came, becauſe they had all their Armes and Muskets hid. Some amongſt them went to keepe the ſecõd gate, and others in *divers* places to make themſelves maſters of the Caſtle, if there ſhould ariſe any noyſe or tumult at the firſt gate. Sergeant Major *Geraldine* took eight ſouldiers, Captaine *d' Ebrox* 12, and *Dionyſio* twenty to keepe the ſaid firſt gate (if it ſhould be need) and preſently to kill the firſt that would goe forth. Then the ſaid Sergeant Major entred with his men at the one dore (for

there

there were two doores to goe into the great roome) and likewiſe Captaine *d' Ebrox* came with his twelve ſouldiers into the other; When the ſaid Sergeant Major ſtanding with his men under his doore, ſaid, *Live Ferdinand*; and the ſaid Captain anſwered, *And the whole houſe of Auſtria*: whereat they at table being troubled, aroſe and went to take their ſwords, but *Butler* and the others who ſupped with them did kill *Kinsky* and *Newman*; and *Illo* thinking to defend himſelf, was alſo preſently ſlain. *Tertzky* fled towards the doore, where hee met Captaine *Dionyſio* with his men, of whō craving quarter, the Captaine asked him the word, and hee anſwered *Fridlands* watchword, which was, *S. Iames*: To which the Captaine replying, that for the preſent that word availed nothing, but onely that of *Auſtria*, whereupon he with his men invironed & killed him. Some ſervants of the dead men would have defended their Maſters, and came

with

with naked ſwords and hurt two ſouldiers, but two of the ſaid ſervants were preſently killed, whereupon all was appeaſed in the Caſtle.

After this execution finiſhed, Sergeant Major *Leſley* wēt towards the gate of the citie to let in 100 dragōs, with two Iriſh Captaines, and a Scotch one, whom hee truſted, to keep the ſtreets, & not to ſuffer any ſouldier or Burger to go out of their houſes: That being done hee went towards the Guard on the Market place, and there gave order that they ſhould not move out of their places, although they heard ſome noyſe, and he remained with them, keeping watch, being of the ſame Regiment, untill *Fridlands* execution was finiſhed, who was not lodged in the ſaid Caſtle. To his executiō went Collonel *Butler*, Sergeant Major *Geraldine*, Captaine *Debroe*, and Captaine *Dioniſio*. Lieutenant Coll: *Gordon*, keeping watch in the Caſtle, untill they returned from the execution. And going towards

Fridlands house they heard a great noyse of the cries and lamētations of *Tertzky* & *Kinsky* their Ladies, who had already understood the cause of their griefe from a Page. Which the said Collonel hearing, presently commanded the Captaines to hasten and finish the service of his *Imperiall Majesty*, and divided them; appointing Captaine *Dionysius* to goe to the Market place to Sergeant Major *Lesley*, and to cause him in the Collonels name to cōmand the rest of the dragons to goe watch and guard the streets, for it was time; and to bid Captaine *Debrox* to goe to *Fridlands* quarter, who was up and at the window, hearing the cries & lamentations of the said two women: and because the house had divers doors, Collonel *Butler* commanded *Giraldino* to place about it Guards of his Nation, that no body should get out. The said captaine *Debrox* going up, the Collonel staid below, and captaine *Dionysio* returning from the market, was by Collonel *Butler* presently commanded to

goe up to assist at *Fridlands* execution, and take heed that he did not escape, because the chaber had two doores. Being gone up, he found both the chamber open, and that captaine *Debrox* had already fulfilled the execution, having heard the body of the Traytor *Fridland* fall to the ground with a great noise, who had beene killed with a Partisan, in this maner. When *Debrox* went up hee found two servants of his chamber, whereof the one asked him what he would have? saying further, that his Highnesse rested, and that they must not make a noyse: whom a souldier presently thrust thorow, which caused all the other servants to flie away, leaving his Highnesse al alone. The said Captaine advancing to the doore of the chamber, which was locked, with his foote quickly opened it, and found *Fridland* right against the doore in his shirt, to whom he said, *Thou Traitor to the Emperor, now thou must dye*: to which he answe-

ſwered nothing, and was thruſt thorow with a broad and two edged Partiſan; and as he was falling an Iriſh ſouldier, as tall as a Gyant, named *Nielcarf*, embraced the body, to caſt it downe out of the window, but the Captaines who were preſent, would not conſent thereto, but having wrapped it up in a Table Carpet, cauſed it to bee brought downe and laid into a Cart, and carried to the Caſtle. Afterwards the Collonel went to the Chancery, where he ſeazed upon all the Papers, leaving a good Guard there, as likewiſe in *Illo's* lodging, and in the *Fridlands* Chamberlaines lodging, (the *Baron of Shaffenberg*, brother to him that is priſoner at *Vienna*.) At laſt they all retyred, after this execution, into the Caſtle againe, where Lieutenant Collonel *Gordon* was with his Guard: And to the came alſo Sergeant Major *Leſley*, who during *Fridlands* execution, kept watch in the Market place. This was done on Saturday the 25 of *February* this preſent yeare, 1634.

The next day being Shrove-Sunday, the gates of the Towne of *Egra* remained locked up, not any one being ſuffered to goe out, and the aforeſaid Officers held counſell what would be moſt convenient to bee done, becauſe they truſted not the ſouldiers of the Garriſon, nor the Burgers: at laſt they reſolved to bring in one hundred Muſquetiers more, with the Officers of Collonel *Preiner's* Regiment, who ſtayed all the ſaid day in Armes, with bullets in their mouthes, and burning matches.

The 27 of *February* (being Munday) Collonel *Butler*, accompanied by ſome others, went out of the Town, and conferred with the Officers of the Count of *Tertzki* his horſe Regimēt, telling them what was paſt, & asking them whether they would be faithfull ſouldiers to his Imp: Majeſty: who anſwered unanimouſly, that they would live and dye in his ſervice. That being done, hee went with fifty horſe, as well of his owne, as

of the ſaid Regiment, to deſcry ſomewhat of the enemy about *Egra*, on the Frontiers, but he returned the ſame day, without learning any thing.

The 28 and laſt of *February* went out a troope of Dragons, and of Cavallery, with a Lieutenant, to heare newes of Duke *Frances Albert of Saxen*, or ſome other enemy: and having met with the ſaid Duke, a League from *Egra*, with his traine of ſervants and two Trumpets, thinking to come (as hee had done formerly) with all aſſurance to *Fridland* his great friend, of whoſe death he knew as yet nothing. The ſaid Lieutenant asked him by the way, *What would you ſay, ſir, if Butler ſhould ſend you priſoner to the Emperour?* Whereat he did but laugh being ignorant of the buſineſſe, but they ſeazing on his perſon, viſited his Coach, ſearching for papers, where they found ſome, with letters of importance, which they delivered to the ſaid Collonel *Butler*. And the ſaid Duke ſeeing them re-

move his baggage, told them, they should at least leave him some linnen to change himselfe. After this visite was done they brought him to *Egra*, and put him into the hands of the said *Butler*, who had already sent with letters to his Imperiall Majestie Captaine *Dionysio*, particularly advising him of the execution performed on the persons of *Fridlād*, and his Complices; but seeing that they had brought him the said Prisoner, Hee sent to recall the said Captaine *Dionysio*, (who was not gone very far off) that he might joyntly carry newes to his said Imperiall Majesty of the taking of the person of the said *Duke Frances Albert of Saxen*, field Marshall Generall of the Armie of the *Prince Elector of Saxen*, who plotted the Treason with the said *Fridland*. Captain *Dionysio* being come, Collonel *Butler* who was at table with the Prisoner Duke said, *You may tell his Imperiall Majesty, that we have here the bird in the Cage, that you likewise have seene him with*

your

your eyes, that for feare of delay I did not write of that particular, and that I send him the letters which you have.

The names of the Persons who have beene Conductors and Actors in this execution.

Collonel Butler.
Lieutenant Collonel Gordon, *Governour of Egra.*
Sergeant Major Walther Lesley.
Sergeant Major Robert Geraldino.
Captaine Walther Debrox, *who killed with his hand* Fridland.
Captaine Dionysio Macdoniel.
Captaine Edmund Bierke.
Captaine John Braun.

Names of them that were killed.

Fridland.
Tertzki.
Kinsky.
Illo.
Newman.
Two of the Collonels servants.
One of Fridlands *servants.*

Thus having given you a double relation of that renowned *Generalissimo* the Duke of *Friedlands* death, we leave him and passe over to those with whom he was said to have too familiarly treated.

OF

CHAP. XI.

Of the Elector of *Saxony* and *Arnheim*.

Saxonies constancy to the *Protestants*.

ABout *Nouember* 16.26. doth the Elector send his Lieutenant Generall *Arnheim* out of *Misnia*, towards *Franckford* on the *Oder*, in the edges of *Silesia* and *Brandenburg*; which *Wallstein* had lately recouered.

Thereabouts doth *Arnheim* defeate 300. Horse, and blocks vp the Citie.

Nouember 15. doth *Buckersdorff*, who is generall for the Elector of *Brandenburg*, recouer *Coppenick* in *Brandenburg-land*. The Counts of *Tertzki*, and of *Mansfeld*, are within *Franckford* on the *Oder*; a company of whose, being

now abroad, are defeated by the *Saxish* Colonell *Forchawer*, with 50. of his Horse-men. *Arnheim* now had 11. Regiments of Horse, and 9. of Foote, with him; but nothing neere compleate ones. *Nouember* 22. old stile, he comes in sight of *Franckford*; and about the 26. hee began to besiege it: To helpe forward which, hee had 16. Canons sent him from *Custrine*, by the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Duke *William* of *Saxon-Weymar*, came likewise with some forces to helpe *Arnheim*; About *Nouember* 31. the *Brandenburgish* supplies being at hand too. Moreouer there were 3000. new *Swedes* arriued at *Wolgast* in *Pomerland*, which came out of *Prussia*; 3500. more, being then at *Piritz* in the said *Pomerania*. *Arnheim* sending halfe of his Armie to take in the strong Citie of *Landsburg*, towards *Polonia*, with the rest, intends the siege of *Franckford*. Hee sets vp 1000. burning matches vpon sticks in the night season: Which the besieged taking for men, shot all night at. In the meane time, *Arnheim* on another side, casts vp two Batteries; Sommoned the Towne the next day; and is refused: Thereupon hee passeth the *Oder* with two regiments of Horse, to the Towne-bridge, which hee hoped to master: But the Imperialists sallying out, put him to the repulse. Hee perceiuing the Garrison to bee very strong, and the frost so hard, that his people could not worke the earth for Trenches

or Approaches : Hee was faine to raiſe his ſiege vpon the 10th. of *December*.

Thoſe that were ſent againſt *Landsburg*, did onely beate a conuoy going into the Towne: And perceiuing the ſame inconueniences which *Arnheim* did, they could not beſiege it. *Arnheim* hereupon, goes to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to get order for Winter quarters for the Armie, intending after the froſt, to goe againſt *Franckford* the ſecond time.

About *Chriſtmas*, part of *Arnheims* Armie went homewards towards *Dreſden*, The reſt being quartered in the Townes of *Brandenburg*.

In the end of *December*, doth Generall Maior *Leſle* ſend Colonell *Crakow* out of *Berlin* with 500. Horſe, and 2. Foote Regiments; who cut in pieces 10. foote Companies, and one Cornet of Imperialiſts, comming from *Landsſperg* towards *Franckford*, and tooke all their Enſignes from them.

And now doth the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the two Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, begin to make new leuies; being ſure of the Elector of *Saxonies* conſtancie.

The Generall *Bannier* likewiſe, hath a great ſtrength of *Swediſh* in the lands of *Pomerland* and *Mecklenburg*.

Arnheims Armie being now in the Winter-quarters, part in their owne Countreys, and part in marke of *Brandenburg*; *Arnheims* ſelfe

goes also home to *Dresden*: For thither vnto his master the Elector of *Saxony*, had the Emperour now sent about the propositions of a peace. These hauing some time beene consulted of at *Dresden*: *Arnheim* goes to *Berlin*, the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Court, with them, and his masters resolution: Where hee arriued *Ianuary* 29. and was lodged in the Pallace. The speech then went at *Berlin*, how that *Arnheim* would deliuer vp his charge, and returne with his forces yet left in those parts, vnto *Misnia*.

There was a resolution now it seemes, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* should goe to the Citie of *Brandenburg*, and *Arnheim* with him; whilest the Elector was to goe to *Stendel* to the Lord Director *Oxenstiern*. And hee, it appeares, by hastening or the resolution of the diet of the lower *Saxony*, more then halfe spoyled the two Electors, further listning to a peace of treaty: Notwithstanding the Duke *Iulius* of *Saxon Lawenburg*, had frequent excesse to his Cosen of *Saxony*, with new propositions from the Emperour.

In this meane time (that is, about *Ianuary* 22.) did there more Imperiall forces thrust themselues into *Franckford* on the *Oder*: Yea 600. Crabats more, arriued at the Neighbour little Citie of *Cotbus*, which like Crabats indeede, disturbed all the Countrey with their pillages.

There

There was beleeued to bee some wants in *Franckford* on the *Oder*, but their long keeping of the place, shewed it to be otherwise. In the beginning of *February*, those *Swedish* forces which at present were in the Duke-dome of *Pomer-land*, vnder Generall *Banniers* Charge, part of which were but lately come ouer out of *Sweden*, begun to mooue: A list also was giuen out of their numbers; And of the seuerall places they were to be distributed into, for their Winter Quarters.

A List of the Forces that came out of *Pomerania*, in 60. Companies strong, and shall be enquartered in these Countreys.

IN the Earledome of *Querfurt*, two Companies.

In the vpper and lower Dioceſſe, three Companies.

In the Principality of *Seaburg*, three Companies of *Findlanders*.

In the Principality of *Gruppenhagen*, eight Companies of West *Goths*.

In the City of *Brunſwick*, foure Companies of *Axlandes*.

In *Eyſfield*, two Companies.

In *Nerthauſen*, two companies of *Suddermanlanders*.

In the Dukedome of *Weymar* ſixe Companies.

In the Dukedome of *Altemburg*, two Companies of *Walds*.

In *Eyſenach*, *Gotha*, and the Earledome of *Hohenſtein*, ſome Companies of *Pleſtners*.

In the vpper and lower Earledome of *Schwartzburg*, fiue Companies.

They

They now also write from *Leipsich*, that the whole *Saxon* armie was now again, *February* 8, enquartred about the Marcks of *Brandenburg*; but they staid not long there: By this time was the Colonell *Bem* (and *du Verge* with him) tried by a Martiall Court at *Setin* in *Pomerland*, where it was beleeued they would hardly get off with their liues; for hauing surrendered vp *Landsberg* last yeere vnto the *Wallsteiners*, before there was neceſſitie.

By mid *February*, are the *Saxon* forces recalled out of the land of *Brandenburg*; and the Warres in thoſe parts, againſt *Franckford* and *Landsberg*, were to be purſued by Lieutenant Generall *Banniers*, and Sergeant Maior Generall *Leſlye*.

And now (as they write from *Berlin*) doe the *Swediſh* forces, together with the *Pomeriſh*, and the *Mecklenburgiſh* trayned bands march ſtrongly againſt *Landsburg*; this is much ſtronger then *Franckford*; although there were ſaid to be but 300. men in it, and 1700. in *Franckford* on the *Oder*.

In the end of *February* were 8. Field-peeces which ſtood in the Caſtell of *Berlin*, and belonged to the Elector of *Saxony*, ſent homewards towards *Miſnia*, together with the reſt of the *Saxon* Forces; ſo that *Arnheim* had now no more to doe in the land of *Brandenburg*.

After *Wallſteins* murther, the Emperor hath better hopes of making peace (or of doing himſelfe

himselfe good with the shew of it) with the Elector of *Saxony*: About the 13th. of *March*, therefore comes Duke *Frances Iulius* of *Saxon Lawenburg*, from *Vienna* vnto *Dresden*.

For all this treaty of peace, the Warres went forward in the meane time.

On Saturday, *March* 8. 18. a Partee of the Elector of *Saxonies* owne life regiment, fell into *Bohemia*, out of which they returned the Wednesday after. They had killed 70. Imperialists there, and brought away a booty of 500. head of Cattell: And still (say these Letters of *Dresden*) doe our leuies goe on very strongly. For by this time were the Ambassadors af the lower Circle of *Saxony*, arriued at *Dresden*, with the resolutions of the Diet at *Halberstat*: They passed through *Leipsich March* 6. 16. and there comming was seasonable enough, to prepossesse the Elector of *Saxony* against the Spanish Ambassador *Paradies*, who was to come to him from *Vienna*; for whose admission (it appeares) Duke *Francis Iulius* of *Lauenburg* had made way for; And now the talke of Peace began to bee something turned: The noyse now was of *Arnheims* preparing to send 7. or eight Regiments to Duke *Bernard Weymar*, and of his owne personall going to speake with him.

They write from *Berlin* at this time, that

12000.

12000. new *Swedes* and *Finlanders* were now arriued in the Dukedomes of *Mecklinburg* and *Pomerland*, and that more were expected dayly.

The newes of this, too, would something drowne the whisperinges of the peace treaties.

Add to this that the Elector of *Brandenburg* now made some great preparations to goe himselfe into the field: The towne of *Landsberg* was by this time so straightned, that by the 10. of *March* it began to hearken to a Treaty: But it appeares that then it came to nothing, it held out so long after; and whereas there was a conuoy of Men and Victualls, now a comming to the relieue thereof; it was beaten by Lieutenant Colonell *Vorhawer*, about *March*, 13. 23. who tooke 40. of the Conuoy Prisoners, and obtained much prouisions: About this time doe 8. Companies of fresh Souldiers put themselues into *Franckford* on the *Oder*, whom the Countrey supposed to bee of the factious of the *Wallsteiners*, for that they attempted nothing by their sallyes against the Countrey people: But now was this Towne resolued vpon to bee blocked vp too: 800. *Swedes* which then lay on the other side of *Spandaw*, were to bee imployed against it. To whom were 12. Companies of the *Brandenburg* new leuied Forces to bee conioyned.

Of the *Saxon* forces some were now sending towards *Egra* in *Bohemia*, where *Wallstein* had beene murdered: And other some were marching towards Duke *Bernard*.

Those within *Franckford* now build Forts and workes in the Vineyards; and against *Landsberg*, is *Verhawer* imployed to blocke it vp, neere *Lyar*, which till this time had not beene done, but onely by watching it with Partees: For this seruice were the Ordnance and Ammunition shipped vp the Riuer *Oder*, Generall *Bannier*, about mid *March* sends Colonell *King* with 3. regiments, to hasten on the siege of *Hildesheim* in the land of *Brunswick*, after that *Knyphausen* had giuen ouer his charge there; these were some of those *Swedes*, that were come as farre as *Spandaw*, and were to goe for *Landsberg* or *Franckford*, but they turne the other way in all haste, being accompanied with those Horse-men that lay in *Brandenburg*, *Brietzen*, *Bolitz*, and *Sarmond*.

Vpon the Tuesday *March* 11. 21. some of the *Swedish* then lying in *Power-land*, set forward towards *Landsburg*: Marching first to *Stargard* and *Arnswald*, where the Earle *Casper* of *Eberstein*, with Colonell *Proke*, then kept their Rendezuous; within a day or two, did the Generall Maior *Lesle* follow them who carried a strong Bridge of Cables

Cables and Shippe-roapes along with him, hee was to beſiege *Landsberg*; which towne if it could bee taken, *Franckford* could not long hold out, and then ſhould the *Swediſh* of all thoſe parts of *Brandenburg-land*, goe into *Sileſia*.

Of the *Saxon* buſineſſe, they write from *Dreſden*; That *Arnheim* had ſpoken with Duke *Bernard*; and before the end of *March*, was returned againe to *Dreſden*: That there were 12000. *Saxon* forces (all ſtrong and luſty bodies) there inquartered about *Leipſich*, and thoſe places of *Miſnia*; and that all the *Saxon* forces, were to keepe their generall Rendezuous at *Targau*, vpon the 10th. of *Aprill*, (of which they reported) that ſome ſhould goe to Duke *Bernard*, ſome be ſent towards *Luſatia*, and others ſtay vpon the frontiers for the ſafeguard of the Countrey.

At *Dreſden*, they dayly conſulted concerning the going on of the Warres: Where they made ready great ſtore of Granadoes.

A 5000. Horſe, with 3000. Mulquitires, were in the end of *March*, ſent towards *Chemnitz*, who as it was thought ſhould alſo goe to take in *Bautzen* in *Luſatia*.

They write out of the Countrey likewiſe, that the Imperiall Ambaſſadour,

Duke *Francis Iulius* of *Lawenburg*, receiued but a slight answere, concerning his hopes in peace making.

In *Brandenburg-land*, towardes this end of *March*: these were the Actions. About the twentieth of the Moneth, did young Colonell *Buckersdorff*, surprize 200. Imperialistes, in the little Citie of *Seklen*, whome hee put vnto the sword. In another Markett Towne, the same day, hee surprized Colonell *wins*, taking 700. horses from him, and put the Souldiers to the sword. *wins* himselfe escaped narrowly. And thus in one day, did young *Buckersdorff* make prize of about 300. horses.

By this time, were the *Swedish* gotten so neere to the walles of *Landsberg*, that the besieged offered to come to an agreement; But whereas they desired 4. dayes Cessation of Armes vpon it, the respite was denyed them.

Where vpon, after an houre and halfes parliance, the besieged, began againe to discharge their Ordnance; but the besigers were gotten so neere them, that their great shot could doe them little injury.

And thus they wrest out of the neighbour Countrey, of *Newmarke*.

March 23. or *Aprill* the 2. new stile. and againe *Aprill* 7. 17. It is certaine, that

that *Landsberg*, is taken by the generall Major *Leſle*, to whome the Ditector hath giuen comaund ouer *Kniphauſens* Army : but hee will not take it vpon him till hee hath firſt ſpoken with the ſaid Rix Chancellor, to know in what caſe the Armie ſtandeth.

The *Swedes* are now going againſt *Franckford* on the *Oder* : And as ſoone as that is taken, all the *Swediſh* ſhall march into *Sileſia*.

***

FINIS.